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USSR CONDUCTS TEST FOR 'IMPROVING MILITARY TECHNOLOGY'

LD200223 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0205 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- An underground nuclear explosion of 20 to 150 kilotonnes was carried out on 20 June 1987 at 0500 Moscow time [0100 GMT] in the Soviet Union at a testing ground in the area of Semipalatinsk.

The above test was carried out with the purpose of improving [sovershensvovaniye] military technology.

'TOP PRIORITY' PROGRAM DISCUSSES U.S. ARMS PLAN

LD201415 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Jun 87

["Top Priority" program, presented by Pavel Kuznetsov, with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov, "of Moscow's United States of America and Canada Institute"]

[Text] How do you do ladies and gentlemen, welcome to "Top Priority." I'm Pavel Kuznetsov your host, and with me in the studio are our guests professors Radomir Bogdanov aznd Sergey Plekhanov, both of Moscow's United States and Canada Studies Institute. The topic for today's discussion is this: Recently President Reagan has proposed a global ban on the elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles. Well, as far back as in January last year, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev put forward a three-stage plan for a nuclear free world by the year 2000. So with us the elimination of shorter range missiles and medium-range missiles, any kind of missiles, is more than fine. But nevertheless, President Reagan's plan has come under criticism, so in this connection I would like one of you to explain our position on this issue, in the first place, and also to explain the nature of our objections to the Americans plan. Who'd like to begin? Professor Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Well you see, the idea that all missiles of a given class should be eliminated is of course a fine thing, and the problem is how do you reach that goal? At the present time there is a concensus between the United States and the Soviet Union on most of the elements of a plan for eliminating all the medium-range missiles and tactical missiles....

[Kutnesov] ... Shorter range, shorter range.

[Plekhanov] Shorter range, yes, tactical missiles belonging to the United States and the Soviet Union, and stationed in Europe. Now it was not an easy task to reach that model of agreement which we now have, I mean there are still questions to be finalized there, but the basics have been agreed upon. And the problem of the missiles, medium-range missiles, which do exist in the territory of the Soviet Union in the Asian part, that problem was sort of put off until the next stage in negotiations. We are prepared to negotiate on the elimination of those missiles.

[Kuznetsov] What about the Asian part? What kind of missiles are to be kept there? I understand that 100 warheads on each side...

[Plekhanov] Yes, 100 warheads on each side, and since the SS-20 missiles are [pause] each of them has three warheads, that means about 33 missiles with 3 warheads each. Now of course, that's peanuts, of course that's peanuts, that is it's largely symbolic. You see there is a problem. The United States has very substantial nuclear potential in the Far East.

[Bogdanov] And in the (?immediacy) and in the Pacific.

[Kuznetsov] Like what?

[Plekhanov] In the Soviet Far East. Well they have, they have nuclear...

[Kuznetsov] Aircraft carriers, their task forces or what?

[Plekhanov] They have a lot of nuclear-capable and nuclear-armed aircraft, fighter bombers, stationed in Japan, in South Korea, in the Philippines, and of course, Hawaii. The United States has a whole network of military bases there. And of course, that's a substantial capacity, nuclear capacity, which the United States may use against the Soviet Union.

[Kuznetsov] What you're driving at is that those Soviet missiles in Asia are counterweight to all those weapons. (?Is that so?)

[Plekhanov] In a way, in a way I think it is. But you see, the problem of counting each warhead and the capabilities of each warhead, I think is not as important as the symbolic idea of a counterweight between the nuclear potentials of the two sides.

[Kuznetsov] One more question. A technical question if you don't mind. I understand that no medium-range missile, American missile, can reach Soviet territory from the Philippines or South Korea. What's the worry then? What's our concern then?

[Plekhanov] Well, you know, It's not a question of missiles, it's a question of nuclear-armed bombers which can reach the territory of the Soviet Union, obviously, and quite easily.

[Bogdanov] But you know, Pavel, let me comment a little bit on that. I belong, as you know, I belong to the rather pessimistic crowd of people, and I believe if you have military bases, you know, then I don't claim that I know something, that I have hard facts, but still I know one thing: If you have military bases you can hide on those military bases everything, including INF and something else. And of course as, you know, as a country which has to defend itself, and I mean our country, is counterweighing, it has to have a counterweighing, you know, capabilities of course we have to keep in mind always the worst case possibility. [as heard] That on those bases in Philippines and in South Korea, the American side might have something that we [pauses] we just don't know, we just don't know.

[Plekhanov] Yes, I agree with you, but as far as I understand a strong naval presence, wherever it may be, is a threat, for example, because many naval vessels are equipped with sea-borne cruise missiles, nuclear...

[Kuznetsov] That's right.

[Bogdanov] That's right, which are exactly the type which the United States has agreed to [word indistinct].

[Kuznetsov] So let's go lack to this global plan. I understand that the U.S. plan expressed and put forward by President Reagan does not include certain elements of the American nuclear potential in that plan. Is that so?

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, that's why we have some, you know, doubts about that plan. . It is not, it is rather American-oriented, in American favor oriented plan, than a fair deal. That's what worries us, you know.

[Plekhanov] By the way, there's one thing that our listeners should keep in mind. According to the current principles of agreement which we have with the United States, the United States has a right to retain 100 nuclear warheads, medium-range warheads, on its own territory. So it's not just, it's not just, the Soviets that will have those missiles.

[Kuznetsov] Okay, In Reykjavik, the American President agreed with our idea to eliminate strategic offensive arms in 10 years, am I correct?

[Bogdanov] Yes, you are.

[Kuznetsov] So. But later on, he backed off from what he had himself endorsed. So I understand that this inconsistency has become a, well, a pretty consistent part of American foreign policy. And perhaps this is one of the reasons that American, certain American plans dealing with arms control are treated with a grain of salt. You agree with that assessment?

[Plekhanov] I think one of the reasons with there is a distrust for the United States in many parts of the world today, and that's a clear tendency: A recent USIA poll has found out that among the Europeans people who think that the Soviet Union or the Soviet leaders are doing the most to strengthen peace out-number those who think that it's the American side that's doing the most by four to one, and that was a startling revelation. And of course there is a great deal of concern in the administration about that tipping of the balance, of the moral high ground, in favor of the Soviet side. But I think that's a very logical result of what people have seen coming from Washington. I think one problem is that there are doubts about the sincerity of the commitment of the current administration in Washington to the ideas of nuclear disarmament. They have been very consistent, I think, in increasing the tempo of the arms race and bringing new types of weapons into...

[Bogdanov interrupts] Sergey, I'm very sorry interrupting you, but I believe you are too benign to this administration when you say there are doubts about their, you know, (?commitment) and sincerity in dealing with nuclear arms. They declare it openly that they are for the conservation of nuclear weapons. There is no question of [change thought] It's a settled question for this administration, but you know, my theory is that all that, what we witness with this administration, this inconcistency, because it's a very weak administration, I'm sorry to say that. And I mean by weak administration a lot of factions, or some factions within the administration fighting with each other, and the man on the top who doesn't want to take sides, you know.

[Kuznetsov interrupts] He wants to please all kinds of audiences. He wants to please.

[Bogdanov interrupts] He wants to please all kinds of audiences and at our expense. I'm sorry to say that. And we cannot blame our policy on the American domestic, domestic (?games) you know. Of course we have to take into considertion political reality. My worry is that the faction which is very much anti, anti, is antiarms control, is gaining upper hand in this administration.

[Kuznetsov] One of the latest reports from Washington says that President Reagan has ruled out negotiations with the Soviet Union on how to interpret the 1972 ABM Treaty limiting antiballistic missile defenses, and the idea to get together experts to convene a meeting between experts from both sides was advanced by the Soviet Union during a recent trip to Moscow by Secretary of State George Shultz. This report from Washington DC shows clearly that this administration has taken a very consistent line with regard to the ABM Treaty: It must go.

[Bogdanov] I fully agree with your assessment, and let's look at that, you know, statement from another angle. It means that the American side has a very weak point, you know, about (?ABM). That's why they're just afraid to meet experts because they're afraid that when they meet the case, their case is so weak that they'll be destroyed within maybe the [word indistinct].

[Kuznetsov] Yes, yes, absolutely right, because this is one of the areas of concern to the Reagan administration...

[Bogdanov] Yes, yes, yes. And (?there) you have another, you know, proof of the, proof of the public opinion, that that is a very wrong and a very weak case. In this administration it just (?began like) that. And what they are doing, their main, you know, task, to try to carry on that wrong thing, you know, until the next administration comes and to oblige the next administration to carry on their policy by any means. That's my belief. What do you think Sergey, I'm right?

[Plekhanov] Yes, I think that the administration has a legal problem with the SDI. The legal problem is that the United States did sign in 1972 the Antiballistic Missile Treaty with the Soviet Union, which means very clearly that programs like the one designed by the Reagan administration should not be pursued. It's against the treaty. Now, breaking a treaty is not a nice thing, and of course it's not a popular thing, especially since we're talking about this treaty which is the main, which is the cornerstone of the whole structure of arms control. The Reagan Administration has destroyed a lot of the elements of the arms control structure. The administration did try to prove, to make a legal case that the ABM Treaty creates no problems for the SDI, that the United States can pursue the SDI within the framework of the ABM Treaty. But that idea was very thoroughly discussed and I think the final judgement was passed by Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who made a 13-day speech on the subject, going over all the details, all the legal technicalities, in coming to a clear cut conclusion; No, the only interpretation of the ABM Treaty is the one that the United States Government held previously...

[Bogdanov] Yea, and you know, you can imagine now what amount of pressure of antiarms control (?crowd) you have on the President, that the President does these things, you know.

[Kuznetsov] We've already touched on the recent public opinion poll conducted in Westrn Europe for the United States Information Agency by a number of services, including the Gallup poll, and as we've already said, that by a margin of five-to-one, West Europeans believe that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has done more for arms control than President Reagan.

Well, the USSR, this country, has been so often accused by Washington of violating arms control accords that the absence of trust, the lack of trust has become one of the major snags in arms control talks, and nevertheless, despite the fact that we were the side at which all the accusing fingers were pointed, in that same poll, West Europeans believe that the United States is more likely than the Soviet Union to violate arms pacts. Now what has gone wrong? Is the mass media in the West less effective these days in brainwashing people?

[Bogdanov] It's as simple as that, Pavel. You have an empty table, and you have an American sitting at one end, and you have a Russian sitting at the other end, and you have Europeans, Western Europeans all around the table looking at what they are doing. As to the Soviet end, you have plenty of food at this end, I mean plenty of proposals, and very juicy, if you like, proposals, very concrete proposals, and you have such verification proposals that convince everybody that the American accusations were false about the Soviet violations of the treaty made just for the sake of their own domestic, you know, gains.

Now they look at the American end, and they are trying to find out what is on the (?plate or) what is on the American plate. And they see just zero. It's an empty plate.

[Kuznetsov] Or only some gravy. [laughter]

[Bogdanov] I believe that a reasonable commonsense people, judging by the objective facts not by emotion, they, of course, they say look at those Russian guys, they are doing something, and look at those American guys, they are just shouting, but doing nothing. This administration doesn't care about public opinion in Western Europe, they care only about their own (?bit). That's one of the main reasons, they don't take into consideration, they snap their fingers (?really) at what is going on in Western Europe, and they have to pay for that one way or the other.

[Kuznetsov] Our foreign policy has been always based on that famous dictum by the father of our state, Vlamimir Lenin, that disarmament is the ideal of socialism. Nevertheless, we have, we have never been nearly as effective in reaching millions of people as we are now. Have we learned the necessary tricks of (?or) perhaps the [word indistinct] of effective public relations?

[Plekhanov] I would say that (?in fact) there are several things. One reason is that it is a cumulative effect of decades of our proposals, of our work in the area of disarmament. There have been ups and downs, disappointments, movements forward and backward, but the general process of educating the public has been, I think, effective. And secondly, I think this climate of greater openness, honestly tackling the problems, admitting our own faults, I think is having an effect too. Truth is the best public relations.

[Kuznetsov] The restructuring of foreign policy, in a sense, which has become more flexible.

[Plekhanov] That's right, that's right. We have more confidence in our position and we are more flexible in preparing to meet the ideas of the other side.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you very much for taking part in this program. That was "Top Priority." I'm Pavel Kuznetsov, your host, signing off till next week at the same time. Goodbye.

NAZARKIN VIEWS CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION PROSPECTS

PM171445 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 87 p 3

["Topical Interview" with Ambassador Yu.K. Nazarkin, head of the Soviet delegation to the UN Disarmament Conference in Geneva, by A. Novikov: "The Planet Awaits" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Talks on the complete prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons continue at the UN Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

The editorial office told me to go and see Yuriy Konstantinovich Nazarkin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and head of the Soviet delegation to the UN Disarmament Conference in Geneva. He is an exceptionally busy person, so I had to ask for help from someone he has known for a long time, since their time together as students -- KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA observer Aleksandr Yefremov. Yuriy Konstantinovich was flying the next morning to Geneva, where the talks on banning chemical weapons were continuing; there were countless things to do, and consequently our conversation was being constantly interrupted by numerous telephone calls. But it did take place and began, so to speak, at the very beginning.

[Nazarkin] One could say that the history of chemical weapons goes back to the birth of Christ, and even earlier than that. Poisoned wells, noxious fumes.... All these have been used from time immemorial -- in the wars in ancient India, in China under the Song dynasty, and so on. Turning to the modern history of chemical weapons, they were first used on 22 April 1915: The Kaiser's troops used chlorine and phosgene against French soldiers on a sector of the front on the Ypres River. The poison affected 15,000 men, 5,000 of them fatally. A total of 1.5 million men were wounded and 100,000 were killed by gas during World War I.

That was when the world first learned of the existence of such terrifying weapons as chemical weapons and, possibly under the effect of this, on 20 July 1925 40 countries signed the Geneva Protocol banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. It was subsequently ratified by a further 90 countries, even though some of them took quite a long time to do it. The United States, for example, ratified that document only 50 years after its adoption.

The Geneva Protocol did, of course, play a useful role: In any event during World War II Hitler simply did not dare use chemical weapons even though he had considerable arsenals of them. But the point is that this document was being measured against the standards and level of knowledge of that time: It did not ban the creation [sozdaniye], stockpiling, and developing [razrabotka] of new types of these weapons, and quite a few of them have appeared since then.

This question had to be solved. So, bilateral talks began in 1976 between the USSR and U.S. delegations to the UN Disarmament Committee. They continued through 1981, at which time they were broken off by the Reagan administration and interrupted for 3 years. Multilateral talks started in 1984 at the UN Disarmament Conference in Geneva, and still continue. Their goal is to elaborate a convention on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons.

[Novikov] What has been achieved so far?

[Nazarkin] It can already be said that the talks on the complete prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons are one of the most promising avenues in the disarmament sphere. Some 70-80 percent of the text of the future international convention has already been elaborated, and many formulations have been agreed. Of course, the problems which remain cannot be measured in percentages, but we are striving to find a common denominator to deal with them.

[Novikov] How realistic is the date of 1 October 1987, described by Britain as the date on which the convention could possibly be signed?

[Nazarkin] It was not only the British but we too who named this year as the possible time for the conclusion of the convention.

[Novikov] So, when will it be?

[Nazarkin] If we manage to demolish the obstacles which still exist in the course of this summer's session, then.... There is no reason why the convention could not be signed by the end of this year or the beginning of next year.

Generally speaking, these mulilateral talks progressed very sluggishly until 1986, and picked up only after M.S. Gorbachev's January statement. At that time we submitted a whole series of major proposals which made it possible to reach accord on systematic international verification of the cessation of the production of chemical weapons and the destruction of the weapons and the production base for their manufacture. A further important step was taken through M.S. Gorbachev's statement, made in Prague this April, that we have ceased the production of chemical weapons and have started building an enterprise where they will be destroyed. It was also announed that the USSR has no chemical weapons outside its own territory.

[Novikov] Are there any factors which cast shadows over the atmosphere at the talks?

[Nazarkin] Yes, and quite important ones at that. I mean primarily the U.S. plans for chemical rearmament and the creation [sozdaniye] of binary weapons. This fall the U.S. Congress will again examine the question of appropriating funds for the large-scale production of such weapons. A strange situation is developing: On the one hand a state participates in talks to ban chemical weapons, and on the other it prepares for their production. U.S. spokesmen say: "As soon as the convention is concluded, we will immediately destroy our binary weapons." But what is the point, one could ask, of wasting vast sums on something which will have to be destroyed in 1 or 2 years' time? This gives rise to doubts: Do the Americans really want to conclude such a convention?

Incidentally, similar doubts exist regarding France, which has also announced its intention to create [sozdat] binary weapons. Yet France is also participating in the talks!

[Novikov] At the start of our conversation you said certain problems still must be resolved at the talks. Which of them would you describe as paramount?

[Nazarkin] The verification problem. It is the most complex problem in all disarmament talks, and especially so in chemical disarmament.

After all, identical components could be used for the manufacture of both toxic substances and materials for exclusively peaceful purposes, without which our society's life would be impossible. How is one to monitor the purpose for which they are being created [sozdayutsya]: for war or for peace? For example, organic compounds of phosphorus are toxic substances for the production of nerve gases and, at the same time, the base for plastics and certain types of fertilizers.

One the whole, the verification system will consist of two blocks. First are the so-called conventional international inspections of enterprises and chemical weapons stores whose location must, according to the convention, be notified by states. There is also the second block in this problem: What happens if a country fails to report some of its enterprises and stores, what happens if chemical weapons continue to be either produced or stored in contravention of the convention? How is this to be monitored? This is a very complex aspect of the problem, and it can be solved only with the help of so-called inspections on demand. In other words, if one state becomes suspicious that another state is violating the treaty, it can demand an inspection, and it is incumbent on inspectors to go there as soon as possible to monitor any location and any enterprise in the state under suspicion.

But this also contains an objective complication. Every state has locations conventionally described as "sensitive," where foreigners cannot gain access. These may be military enterprises, installations, or command centers, and they are not all necessarily involved with chemical weapons. But theoretically they could be the objects of a demand.

[Novikov] In other words, there is a chance that "inspection on demand" could be used as a cover for espionage, simply for the purpose of finding out "what is hidden behind the fence."

[Nazarkin] In principle, yes. But generally speaking, this is based on reciprocity: After all, if they request that inspectors be sent to, for argument's sake, our General Staff, we could send an inspection team to the Pentagon.

[Novikov] But even so, what is the Soviet Union's stance on "inspections on demand"?

[Nazarkin] From our viewpoint, the British put forward a useful idea by suggesting that, in the event of inspectors' encountering difficulties in gaining direct access to an installation, some alternative measures should be sought to prove a state's innocence. These could include external inspection of the installation to detect any ventilation systems necessary for the production of chemical weapons, the collection of atmospheric and effluent water samples, and so on. Regarding "non-refusable" inspections, we have already declared that we are prepared for them only if genuine suspicions exist that chemical weapons have been used and if installations notified by us are involved.

[Novikov] The production of chemical weapons ceased in 1969 on orders from President Nixon and has not resumed. The Americans play this trump card at every step: in talks, at news conferences, in articles.... It must be said that this impresses uninformed people. Could you comment on this?

[Nazarkin] It is obvious that they stockpiled toxic substances in such bulk that they have enough of them.

Later they started developing [razrabatyvat] binary weapons, so there was no point in resuming the manufacture of obsolete arms, especially since these old-fashioned single-component weapons are difficult to store owing to the danger of leaks, accidents, and so on. But in any case, the United States did not cease the production of chemical weapons at that time for the sake of getting rid of them. It was, actually, in 1969 that the socialist countries submitted at the United Nations a draft convention on banning the development [razrabotka], production, and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and on their destruction. Bacteriological weapons were indeed banned, but the Americans were unwilling to even discuss chemical weapons. In contrast, the Soviet Union has now renounced the production of chemical weapons precisely for the purpose of creating all the conditions for the conclusion of a convention to ban them.

[Navikov] Has the Soviet Union already notified the location of our enterprises where toxic substances were being produced and the stores where they are kept?

[Nazarkin] Such notification has to be made only after the convention comes into force, and we will certainly do so as soon as that happens.

[Novikov] How many countries are there now with arsenals of chemical weapons?

[Nazarkin] Only the United States and the USSR have officially admitted the existence of such weapons. Various signs indicate, however, that there are between 9 and 15 such countries. The figure 20 was also mentioned recently.

By Way of a Postscript [subhead]

My conversation with Yuriy Konstantinovich was interrupted by yet another telephone call. The conversation came to an end. Of course, numerous questions remained and I would have liked to have them all answered -- after all, we were talking literally about life and death. But time was short. Never mind, let us hope that Geneva will soon answer all these questions unambiguously and concisely by releasing people forever from the fear of chemical weapons, those most abominable inventions of the human mind.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD192129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 19 Jun 87

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Vladimir Pasko, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio, with Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev, TASS chief editor for foreign information; CEMA Secretariat adviser Sergey Aleksandrovich Ugarov; Gosim Mamedovich Kirimov, professor at the USSR Academy of Social Sciences' Institute of Scientific Atheism; commentator Pavel Kasparov; and Sergey Pravdin of All-Union Radio]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Pasko] We have several letters concerning life and politics in the socialist countries. Comrade Guryevich from Krasnoufimsk is interested in the Soviet Union's trade with the socialist countries.

Last year, the proportion of the USSR's foreign trade accounted for by the CEMA countries reached almost 67 percent. Top place among our partners is held by the GDR, followed by Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Cuba, Romania, Vietnam, and Mongolia. In terms of value, the volume of trade with them amounted to just short of RBO billion -- an increase of almost R2 billion in 1 year. This is good growth. Among the other socialist countries the liveliest exchange of goods is with Yugoslavia, followed by China, the DPRK, and Laos. While on this subject, one cannot fail to note the noticeable increase of almost 13 percent in Soviet-Chinese goods turnover. Last year, that turnover exceeded R1.8 billion, and under the terms of a 5-year agreement, it should reach R3 billion in 1990. By comparing these figures one can see things are not going badly. At the same time, however, one must note the volume of Soviet-Chinese trade clearly does not correspond to the scale of the two countries' economies -- after all, last year that volume was only half that of trade with Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

I heard on the radio that CEMA has set up relations with an economic organization in Latin America, writes Comrade Kukunov from Sumy. What benefits does this agreement bring, he asks. I redirected your question, Comrade Kukunov, to Sergey Aleksadrovich Urarov, adviser to the CEMA Secretariat:

[Ugarov] [Passage omitted] Two of these Latin America Economic System [LAES] countries -- Mexico and Nicaragua -- have cooperation agreements with CEMA. In Nicaragua, in accordance with this agreement, the CEMA countries are participating in the construction of 30 facilities. The first line for the production of fruit and vegetable conserves will be commissioned there this year, and this will increase the republic's exports. The first phase of construction of a deep-water port on the Atlantic coast is nearing completion. Expansion and reconstruction work is underway on mining and dressing enterprises at two mines; a textile enterprise and a dairy combine are being built, and a major project to irrigate 36,000 hectares of fertile land is going ahead. In other words, the groundwork for the establishment of official relations between the CEMA and the LAES was done by the very course of development of cooperation between the member countries of those organizations. Of course, the scale of our mutual links are still insignificant: CEMA accounts for barely more than 3 percent of the exports of the Latin American and Caribbean Basin countries, while only 1 percent of their imports come from CEMA. Nor is cooperation in machinery and technology very great in volume, but there is no doubt about the possibilities for expanding cooperation.

[Passage omitted] [Pasko] Many of the letters we have received ask for information on Soviet-French relations. I will ask Pavel Kasparov to answer.

[Kasparov] The subject of Soviet-French relations is such a multifaceted one I shall hardly be able to go into it fully in the few minutes I have been allocated. For that reason, esteemed listeners, I would like to focus your attention on the contemporary stage of relations between our country and France. Their present state was described most aptly during the recent talks in Moscow between French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and the Soviet leaders. They are not what they used to be in the very recent past, but are far from being what they could be; the level of Soviet-French relations is not in line either with the wishes of Paris or with the level once imparted to them by General de Gaulle. These words were spoken by Jacques Chirac during a news conference in Moscow.

So what lies behind all these words? What is it that is preventing a complete revival of the previous friendly nature of relations between the Soviet Union and France? Unfortunately -- and this was confirmed by the exchange of views between the two countries' leaders in Moscow -- there is a constant clash between two contradictory trends in France's policies toward the Soviet Union: a realistic trend, which takes account of the role and true significance of Soviet-French dialogue on the one hand, and an unfriendly trend founded on prejudices and obsolete conceptions on the other. The behavior of France's ruling circles in this respect is quite often affected by domestic political considerations as well.

As for the Soviet approach, it is constant. Our country regards France as an equal partner with whom the USSR is trying to develop broad and productive contacts. We favor constructive cooperation with Paris in the interests of reinforcing international detente and peace, not only in Europe but also beyond its boundaries, and in the interests of resolving the global problems facing mankind. The French prime minister's recent talks in Moscow showed that on a number of major issues the stances of our countries coincide to a great extent, in particular regarding developing the pan-European process in the spirit of Helsinki, and in the cause of enhancing Europe's role in international affairs, of preventing the militarization of space, and of compliance with the ABM Treaty.

However, there are serious contradictions as well. Thus, as far as disarmament and ridding the continent of nuclear weapons are concerned, Paris remains a prisoner of the concept of so-called nuclear deterrence, or balance of fear. We also differ substantially on the issue of adherence to human rights, imaginary and genuine. We, for example, believe providing millions of people in the West with the right to work is a far more urgent business than obtaining, for a handful of people who not only have jobs but everything essential as well, the right to leave at any moment the country which educated and raised them. Things are also far from harmonious in Soviet-French trade and economic relations. As we know, there has recently been a certain reduction in trade between the two countries. To a large extent, this is because Paris gave in to pressure from the United States and its NATO allies, and expanded the list of so-called strategic goods prohibited for sale to the Soviet Union. The absence of a credit agreement but also put the brakes on the development of economic links between our countries. During Jacques Chirac's visit to Moscow, such an agreement was, however, signed and there is every reason to suppose that this year contracts will be concluded between the Soviet Union and France to a total value of FR4 billion.

There could, however, be even greater success, and this will depend to a large degree on how closely the French Government's statements about its striving to put right Soviet-French relations and its desire to turn a new page in them coincide with its practical actions.

[Pasko] Comrade Anayev from the village of (Kaychak) in the Tajik SSR, writes that he would like to hear about the Malvinas/Falkland Islands. Has the dispute over them between Argentina and Britain been settled? To whom do they now belong? Here is international affairs journalist Vyacheslav Lavrentyev with the answers:

[Lavrentyev] [Passage omitted] Argentina's President Raul Alfonsin has, for his part, frequently expressed a willingness to normalize relations with Great Britain and to settle the dispute. But Margaret Thatcher's government does not want to return the islands. Intensive construction of new military facilities is now underway in the Malvinas; the British war department has already spent $4 billion for such purposes. On 1 February 1987, Great Britain imposed a 150-mile economic zone around the Malvinas and announced it would be ready to use its Armed Forces to safeguard the borders of that zone. It should also be mentioned that those islands figure in plans by the imperialist states to create a military bloc in the South Atlantic along NATO lines. Thus, Britain is stubbornly clinging to its colonial acquisition located 12,000 km from the metropolis and has no intention of relinquishing it.

It is true that the other day the Argentine president stated that Switzerland and the United States had offered to mediate in the conflict. However, Switzerland has already played such a role and that led to nothing, while the United States will hardly be unbiased in that dispute. At any rate, during the Malvinas War, the United States even violated the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of joint defense, which placed a duty on Washington to side with Argentina, preferring to lend support to its NATO ally, Great Britain. Thus, the Anglo-Argentine conflict is today far from a just solution. [passage omitted]

IZVESTIYA ON SOCIALIST CONSTITUTION CONFERENCE

PM181056 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Debate Goes On"]

[Text] A businesslike and committed joint discussion of the ways of improving socialism is taking place at the international scientific conference in Moscow devoted to the 70th anniversary of Great October. On 16 June the participants continued the debate on the subject "The Development of the Socialist Constitutional System."

The speeches by the Soviet scientists and their foreign colleagues turned the scientific forum into a platform for experience. Professor A. Lopatka, first president of the Polish Supreme Court, for instance, spoke of the measures being adopted in Poland to increase the responsibilty of the top state leaders. He reported that a corresponding law has been adopted in the country. Thus far, fortunately, the speaker observed, it has not been necessary to use it, and perhaps it will not be necessary. But it serves as a good warning, an educational means, constantly reminding the ministries and everyone in whom the people have placed high trust that no one will evade responsibility for lawlessness or for violating the constitution, if such things occur. The aim of this law is to serve as a guarantee against the abuse of power. Its influence, combined with the atmosphere of openness, promotes the normalization of the social climate in the country.

The Polish scientist put forward considerations concerning the granting of greater autonomy to local organs. In particular, within the framework of statewide socialist ownership characteristic of all socialist countries, it is certainly possible, he believes, to single out ownership by the local organs of power, mainly in the social sphere, in relation to services to the population.

The speaker also touched on the new, legal aspects of the ownership of joint enterprises of the fraternal countries. Here our constitutional norms must be made more flexible, in line with the new forms of economic cooperation, he stressed.

Professor at Sofia University, Zh. Milanov spoke on the relationship between self-management and representative bodies.

The Great October Socialist Revolution established the soviets -- the political basis of the socialist state, the system of democratic management of society, the Bulgarian scientist said. Life has confirmed the historical advantages of the Soviet form of state power. After World War II this form also developed in the other socialist countries. Now that socialist democracy is entering a new phase of development, the problem has arisen of links and relationships between organs of representative democracy and the people's self-management.

The speaker spoke of the methods which form the basis in his motherland for the resolution of this task, which involves the critical reassessment of the social mechanisms which have developed in practice, as well as of the normative acts governing social relations in this sphere of political life.

Academician M. Cic, director of the Slovak Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, touched on certain questions concerning the preparation of the new CSSR constitution and the development of socialist democracy. The scientist noted the historic significance of Great October, without which our present socialist reality would not exist. Speaking of the need to further develop and strengthen the Czechoslovak federal statehood and the people's statehood of the two republics, the Czech and Slovak republics, he noted that in the course of the elaboration of these questions, account is taken of the rich experience of Soviet national state building, including the experience reflected in the 1977 USSR Constitution.

Professor B.N. Topornin, spoke of certain aspects of the development of Soviet Consitutional law. Recalling that the science sector studies the basic principles of the social state system, he noted that too little attention has recenty been devoted to the "technology" of implementation of the principles enshrined in the Constitution. Now the most important thing is the full discovery and consistent realization of all socialism's potential.

He examined the tasks of the science of constitutional law at the stage of restructuring. The changes which must be elaborated do not, of course, touch on the fundamental, basic principles of the constitutional system. They are called upon to reflect the first results of the restructuring which has begun. Scientists must keep in mind such questions as the elaboration and implementation of the concept of socialist self-management by the people, the clarification of our ideas on forms of ownership, the improvement of the economic machinery, and the expansion of the rights of public organizations and labor collectives. Special attention should be devoted to people's active involvement in the restructing process and to overcoming the consequences of the "impersonal" approach to the study of the state mechanism.

The exchange of opinions continues outside the Sessions Hall. The conference participants hold lively conversations in the corridors during the breaks. It was here that Nigerian scientist Professor A. Oyo [name as published] of Lagos University gave an interview to TASS correspondents.

"I was pleased to receive the invitation to the Moscow scientific forum," he said. "I want to find out as much as possible about the Soviet constitutional system and determine what could usefully be applied to Nigerian experience. We are now working on the creation of a new constitution.

"It was with great satisfaction, for instance, that I heard here of the Soviet Union the people's masses are being involved ever more widely and actively in state management. This is very important for ensuring the legal force of the constitution. The more people are involved in the country's affairs, the better the system. In this respect the idea of beginning transformations from below is quite right. Thus from the very beginning any reform will be put into practice with the masses' direct participation and under their control."

Asked what he finds most attractive about the Soviet Constitution, he said:

"Above all, the safeguarding of man's right to work, housing, education, and health care. These are fundamental rights without which no other rights, for instance the right to freedom of speech, can have any meaning."

The following also spoke at the conference: Professor I. Fujita (Japan), Professor I.P. Ilinskiy (USSR), Professor L. Fitsere [name as published] (Hungary), Professor V. Ye. Chirkin (USSR), Professor M.A. Rzhevskiy (USSR), and others.

The conference continues.

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO VISIT USSR 'LATE' JUNE

LD131856 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- In conformity with an understanding reached, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is to come on an official visit to the USSR late in June. Over the same period he will pay official visits to the Soviet Republics of the Ukraine and Belorussia, which are members of the United Nations Organisation.

U.S. CONDUCTS EIGHTH UNDERGROUND TEST OF 1987

LD202014 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 20 TASS -- Today the United States staged another underground nuclear weapons test at the Nevada proving ground.

A spokesman of the U.S. Department of Energy said that the explosion yield was less than 20 kilotons.

The AP agency points out that this is the eighth officially declared nuclear explosion carried out by the USA this year.

BOVIN COMMENTS ON 'REVANCHISM' OF REAGAN'S SPEECH

PM181432 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears"]

[Text] Last Friday U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited West Berlin. He honored the city's 750th anniversary with his presence and with a speech. The President was heard attentively -- both at the Brandenburg Gate where he spoke, and far from West Berlin. That is understandable. After all, R. Reagan is no mere "celebrity" from the past who is invited to celebrations and paid an appropriate fee to lend weight to the occasion. Reagan is a real political figure, and many people sought in his speech confirmation of the hopes that have begun to glimmer on the international horizon in recent months.

Let me say at once that the hopes for confirmation of hopes were not confirmed. But first -- a small digression.

The Berlin question holds a special place in the postwar political heritage, as one of the most dangerous issues. It is no accident that the fairly small number of international crises which have darkened the postwar years includes the Berlin crisis.

The situation in the region relaxes considerably after the coming into force of a structurally complex, virtuoso compromise -- the 3 September 1971 four-power agreement, as well as the other documents associated with German affairs. Regarding Western sectors of Berlin, it was agreed that links between them and the FRG "will be maintained and developed, taking account of the fact that these sectors, as before, are not an integral part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in future." Setting aside "differences of legal views" and clearly incompatible juridical assessments and opinions, the sides sought and reached a political result: The situation established in that region "will not be changed unilaterally."

The strength of any compromise is that it makes agreement possible. The weakness of a compromise is that significant interests of the sides may remain outside the agreement. Therefore anyone who wants to preserve the compromise tries to handle it carefully and not break its terms, explicit or implicit. Conversely, anyone who would like to shake a compromise decision and return to the times of instability, suspicion, and tension will certainly set about stirring up those areas where the fine fabric of the agreement is torn. In the present case, one might pose the question thus: "Tell me what you think about Berlin, and I will tell you who you are. I will tell you whether you are for or against detente."

Everyone knows an anniversary requires lyricism, and sometimes tears. R. Reagan informed the public that he has always felt drawn toward Berlin because of his sense of history, because of the Berliners' boldness and courage. The President recalled the "Marshall Plan" and the subsequent "economic miracle" in the FRG and West Berlin. By way of contrast, there were the standard phrases about "failures" in the communist world. The President spoke of the "real possibility" of eliminating a whole class of armaments, and promptly lauded the "Strategic Defense Initiative." This whole pack of commonplaces is of no interest. We have heard them many times. We have ceased to take them seriously.

But what the U.S. President had to say in his speech about West Berlin and the two German states merits serious analysis, in my view.

"Behind me," the President stated, "is a wall which surrounds the free sectors of this city and which belongs to the extensive system of barriers dividing the entire European continent. These barriers extend from south of the Baltic Sea across the whole of Germany in the form of rows of barbed wire, concrete walls, guard dogs and towers. If you go further south, this wall may not be so visible or obvious, but all the same there too there are guards and checkpoints -- there too the right of movement is restricted, which is invariably used as a means of imposing on ordinary people the will of a totalitarian state."

Indeed, there are "all the same" border guards and checkpoints along the line of the state border, especially since it is not simply a border between states, but between two types of states, the social worlds. It is not difficult to find (you can even see them in the movies) dogs, guard towers, and so forth there. R. Reagan is wasting his time by adopting the posture of one who makes revelations. The border system exists for the specific purpose of restricting, or rather preventing, any illegal movements across borders. The U.S. President is not likely to risk claiming that the U.S. border is open to everyone who wants to cross it.

Or is the President perhaps proposing the total "abolition" of borders? Evidently not. Yet he would abolish this "wall" with pleasure. The "wall" is what people in the West call the range of border installations which separate West Berlin from the GDR. They were created in the early sixties to prevent the GDR's enemies from disrupting the normal current of life in the republic, draining it of skilled manpower, and keeping a convenient channel open for penetrating the East. The closing of the border made it possible to stabilize the situation around West Berlin and gradually create the conditions for the four-power agreement. Does R. Reagan know that? He should, at least. He should realize that in present conditions, trying to undermine the "wall" and blow it up politically can have only one meaning -- that of putting West Berlin back into the position of a "frontline city," sharply intensifying the danger of crises in central Europe, and ruining hopes for disarmament.

These same aims are served by R. Reagan's more general remarks on the German question. Quoting FRG President R. von Weizsaecker ("For as long as the Brandenburg Gate is closed, the German question remains open"), the U.S. President formulated his position thus: "Today I say: As long as this gate is closed, as long as this scar of a wall is permitted to stand, it is not the German question alone that remains open, but the question of freedom for all mankind." No more and no less.

In their concern for mankind, Presidents are pleased to indulge in metaphors. Personally I prefer a more accurate, though less artistic formula: While the German question remains open, the question of war in Europe also remains open.

Let me explain. In this context, by "the German question" what is meant is the problem of the unification of Germany. Let me explain further. In the abstract, purely theoretical (legal) plane, this problem exists. If, say, a futurologist is studying the prospects for Europe's development in the 21st century, he could consider the scenario of a Europe with a united Germany.

But politically, from the viewpoint of existing realities and the visible horizon, the German question is resolved, and that means closed. The treaty on the fundamental relations between the FRG and the GDR is based on the inviolability of borders and respect for the two states' territorial integrity. There is a corresponding provision -- in relation to all the state of Europe -- in the CSCE Final Act. By calling into question these inescapable facts, the U.S. President is stirring up nationalist passions, indulging revanchism, and once again trying to dig into the "cold war" trenches.

Addressing the "free citizens of Berlin" and specially emphasizing, so to speak, his own selective, one-sided attitude toward the four-power agreement, R. Reagan called on them "together" (with whom, the America? -- A.B.) "to maintain and develop links between the FRG and the Western sectors of Berlin." The unceremonious insistence on the development of West Berlin's links with the FRG, without taking into account the principle that the city does not belong and is not under the jurisdiction of the FRG, violates and breaks the subtle, delicate balance of interests enshrined in the four-power agreement.

One last point.

It is possible to argue about particular political convictions, views, and concepts. But as a rule there is no argument about tactlessness. Shameless acts require no proof. "If you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe," R. Reagan addressed the Soviet leader while still at the Brandenburg Gate, "if you seek liberalization, come here, to this gate, Mr Gorbachev, open this gate!

"Mr Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"

Such lamentations at the Brandenburg Gate....

But it has long been widely known that Moscow does not believe in tears. It must be noted: Every time the USSR and the United States begin -- after hesitations, long and difficult efforts, mind-numbing calculations and recalculations -- to approach an agreement, officials in Washington use any pretext to step on the brakes, make success at talks difficult, and repeatedly force us to doubt our partner's reliability.

Perhaps once again R. Reagan was atoning for his sins before his anticommunist conscience and his friends -- still more the Reaganites. This is not a new spectacle, we are well and truly sick of it.

Or else was R. Reagan offended by the results of public opinion polls which persistently gave the palm to Gorbachev, and had he decided to take revanche by playing on the emotions and calling for the "wall" to be torn down? The revanche did not succeed. "R. Reagan's ardent appeals," the West German STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG writes, "are no substitute for the long-term prospects of a realistic policy in the struggle for Europe's sympathies. With his proposals he only once again astonished both his friends and his opponents. Reagan patently failed to seize the political initiative."

Meanwhile, the inhabitants of West Berlin seized the initiative. Despite the huge numbers of police, R. Reagan's visit brought broken store windows, overturned and burning cars, and flying stones. That is how West Berlin greeted and saw off its "protector."

ARBATOV WRITES ON U.S. NEED OF USSR AS ENEMY

LD171033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun (TASS) -- The process of restructuring, currently taking place in the USSR, affects in one way or another all of mankind, "giving birth to the hope that it will, after all, be possible to get the better of the monster of militarism which has been set free and which, for so many years, has been committing excesses and threatening universal destruction," writes Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute in the 'MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI' paper today.

"The events of our days make me harp back time and again to one fundamental assymetry between us and the United States. We have no need of the United States as an enemy. On the contrary, we would prefer to have it as a partner (although, as experience shows, we can survive just as well without it). However, the present-day United States, judging by everything, needs the USSR first and foremost as an enemy, says the article. Moreover, a very useful enemy. As soon as our perception by the American, as well as the western public in general as being an enemy, an "empire of evil", becomes less acute and, what is more, begins to disappear, not only many ideological tenets resulting therefrom, but entire directions of policy, to say nothing of the military economy, swollen to the limit, begin to fall there."

"The reaction to this is sharp, with even the heaviest political artillery being brought into use. In this case I have in mind President Reagan, who has recently organized a deafening propaganda show in West Berlin -- by the wall," continues the author of the article.

"Alas, I am confident that shows of this kind will be of no help. It is necessary for the United States and for the West, in the conditions of restructuring in the USSR, to get used to the idea that we shall "deprive" them of the enemy all the same, the article says. The very course of events and the logic of political development will clearly show to the U.S. and Western public, to the public of the whole world, who is who, who is worth what, who wants what, and from whom the threat emanates in reality. As numerous public opinion polls in Western Europe show, this grand process of political enlightenment is already underway there.

This process will require a deep, and, for many, painful restructuring on the part of the West. Moreover, this is a restructuring taking place simultaneously within great many spheres: in the economy and internal affairs, ideology and culture, relations with the allies and the approach to the "Third World", writes Georgiy Arbatov.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON ZHAO ZIYANG E. EUROPE TRIP

PM191809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 87 First Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Positive Process"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, has visited Poland, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary and is currently in Bulgaria. His trip, like the recent visits to Beijing by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Erich Honecker, and Todor Zhivkov, is evidence of the further development of relations between China and the other socialist countries, including contacts at the highest party and state level. This natural, positive process accords with the interests of the socialist world as a whole.

When analyzing the results of the Chinese leader's trip to East European countries there are three aspects that can be highlighted. First, the summit meetings have confirmed the mutual interest in expanding trade, economic, scientific, and technical links. These have recently emerged from stagnation and have been substantially stepped up, but they have by no means exhausted their full potential. This applies particularly to participation by the European socialist countries in modernizing the industrial facilities constructed in China with their assistance in the past.

Second, the participants in the talks showed great interest in each other's experience, rightly believing that both the successes and the failures of each country in the specific practice of socialist building contain much that is instructive to others. An exchange of opinions was held on ways of improving the economic mechanism, results of the economic reforms, and the improvement of the political structure, which particularly interests the Chinese side in view of the routine party congress coming up in the fall.

Third and last, the contacts between the leaders revealed a rapprochement between positons on the key international problems (although there remain disputed points), and also a coincidence of foreign policy priorities. Preserving peace, curbing the arms race, preventing it from being transferred to space, and radically reducing and then totally eliminating nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction -- those, the participants in the talks believe, are the prime tasks of their peoples and all mankind. Expressions of support for nuclear-free zones and the settlement of regional conflicts by political means were also mutual.

The East European capitals greeted with understanding the remark of the guest from Beijing that China needs peaceful conditions in order to implement socialist modernization and that war can be averted through joint efforts by the peoples. The degree of consensus on questions of war and peace that has emerged during Zhao Ziyang's trip shows that European and Asian socialist countries possess great potential for joint or parallel efforts with regard to delivering mankind from the nuclear threat.

'WINDS OF CHANGE' REACH TAIWAN, CLASHES INCREASE

OW200446 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 17 June 87

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Clashes are becoming more frequent in Taipei, the main city on Taiwan island. Members of the Democratic Progressive Party and the segment of the population that supports it, are demanding democratic reforms from the ruling Kuomintang. [Video shows demonstrators waving flags, police]

The island of Taiwan is part of China's territory. Here the population consists of minority groups which are represented in China. In 1949, the bourgeois government of China, represented by the Kuomintang Party, under the blows of the People's Liberation Army, fled and found refuge on Taiwan. Together with the government, a significant part of the Chinese bourgeoisie, which did not wish to cooperate with the people's government, found its way on to the island.

The United States took the members of the Kuomintang under its protection and prevented the complete liberation of China. The indigenous Taiwanese population met the newcomers with hostility. From 1949 onwards — some 39 years — a state of emergency, with all of its ramifications, existed on the island. This included harsh repression of even bourgeois liberties.

However, despite a military regime, an opposition to the Kuomintang has been found. This opposition has grouped itself around the Democratic Progressive Party. The opposition forces are being supported by the indigenous population of the island — they compose 85 percent of the population — and the new generation of mainlanders who do not wish to accept international isolation in which the antipeople Kuomintang regime found itself. The opposition is demanding the lifting of the state of emergency, granting of political rights to the indigenous population, and the rejection of the Kuomintang policies in relation to the PRC. This policy is expressed by the following formula: no contacts, no compromises, no talks with the PRC.

The Democratic Progressive Party already has 13 seats in the Taiwan parliament. In total there are 321 deputies in this parliament. On several issues, particularly on the question of reducing the military budget, certain members of the ruling Kuomintang side with the opposition. At the last parliamentary session they managed to decrease the military budget.

In other words, the new winds of change have even reached Taiwan — the last patrimony of Chinese reaction.

BIRYUKOV NOTES INCREASING PROTESTS IN S. KOREA

LD192044 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The wrath of the people, which swept South Korea, is rising higher. More than 150 thousand students, workers, representatives of intelligentsia went into the streets of Seoul and other biggest South Korean cities on Thursday to demand an end to the dictatorial regime.

Anti-government protests that continued for ten days in South Korea assumed the nature of a nation-wide movement. Neither the closure of campuses and universities, nor arrests of thousands of people, nor brutal punitive measures and bloody reprisals can quench the flame of universal discontent. Protests in South Korea swept all segments of society, the U.S. television network CBS noted.

The Japanese ASAHI describes the current events as a turning point in the developments in South Korea. The newspaper writes that for the first time since protests against the rule of President Pak Chong-yi in 1979, not only students but also broad masses take part in demonstrations. A deep crisis of the regime which relies on the U.S. assistance is apparent. A statement of the leadership of the Catholic Church of Seoul says that the military dictatorship has no support of the people and must go.

Being unable to oppose protests of the masses in open political struggle, the regime resorts to the use of police. Radio Seoul reported today that the South Korean Government intends to take emergency measures. Will not the bloody tragedy that took place in Kwangju several years ago be repeated?

Washington's stand is characteristic. The U.S. Administration which brought Chon Tu-hwan into office has no wish to leave its creature at the mercy of fate. Representatives of the U.S. Administration limit themselves to efforts to persuade the dictator not to resort to inordinately tough measures of suppressing the opposition and request him to "liberalise" the facade of the regime. Trying to justify this approach they say, on the one hand, that they do not see a crisis in South Korea, and, on the other hand, assert that a more resolute stand with regard to Chon Tu-hwan might "provoke" him to preserve the dictatorial power in South Korea.

This stand is obviously hypocritical. And the explanation for it is that they in Washington are really afraid that the present status quo in South Korea, turned by the United States into a bridgehead of anti-communism, into a nuclear-missile place d'armes for the U.S. policy of neo-globalism, might change. We side with a strong personality as ever, WASHINGTON POST observer Mary McGrory wrote. Chon Tu-hwan wishes to legalise his rule and the Reagan administration is prepared to serve him, she wrote.

Correspondent of the NBC A. Garrels noted that it is now recognised in the U.S. political circles that the main threat to South Korea and the U.S. interests in the Korean Peninsula is presented by the political situation in the country, by the intensification of the opposition. The United States is trying not to provoke the opposition, not to create conditions for its strengthening.

If one does not promote the strengthening of the opposition, then one is helping the dictator. And this is essentially what Washington is doing in conducting the quiet diplomacy and financing the dictatorship, strengthening its military might. A third is not given. [sentence as received]

MOSCOW TV ON TOSHIBA CORPORATION TRADE VIOLATIONS

LD201742 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Igor Vykhukholev video report -- identified from screen caption]

[Text] The anti-Soviet rumpus which has started at the United States' instigation is continuing in Japan. Here is Igor Vykhukholev:

[Vykhukholev to camera with back to busy street scenes showing Lorries bearing slogans in Japanese and flags of Japan and the United States] The street adjacent to the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo has for a long time been literally flooded with anti-Soviet pamphlets containing this sort of thing. [video shows parts of publication in Japanese showing pictures of machinery, tables of figures] It would of course be possible to completely ignore such escapades of the ultra-right were it not that the official authorities periodically undertake steps which correspond entirely to the contents of this outrage.

Thus, a routine anti-Soviet campaign has been unfolding Japan for over a month. Everything started with the Toshiba Kikai Machine Company, which, together with two intermediary companies, was accused of violating the discriminatory restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union. The reason for this was the sensational discovery made by the Pentagon: Four machine tools which were exported to the USSR are being used in our country, it turns out, for the fine machining of submarine propellers. If one believes the police, then Japanese companies have almost deliberately caused damage to Western security, by entering into a plot with inveterate Soviet spies; and the latter were all Soviet representatives with whom Toshiba Kikai was dealing.

Spy mania is a chronic illness of the Japanese authorities. This time, its outbreak was artificially intensified by a further hastily concocted affair -- the matter of the stealing of documents from the U.S. Yokoda base. Everything in this is so patently clear; incidentally, the documents in question are not secret ones. Evidently it proved impossible to think up anything better. But the organizers of the provocations are not dismayed by the absence of facts. It is the outward effect -- as a warning so to speak -- which is important. Four elderly Japanese have been arrested as Soviet agents. A groundless accusation of espionage has likewise been leveled at four staffers of the Soviet Embassy and trade delegation.

Why was all this trouble necessary? It appears that someone very much wants to pull the so-called anti-espionage legislation through parliament, which is to restrict the democratic achievements of the progressive Japanese public, and in parallel with this, to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-Japanese relations, and to sow hatred toward Soviet people who are spies one and all. The responsibility for the consequences of such actions, as has often been pointed out in our country, lies completely with Tokyo.

USSR CONGRATULATES SRV LEADERS ON ELECTION

Message to Vo Chi Cong

OW220304 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium addressed the following congratulatory message to Comrade Vo Chi Cong, president of the SRV State Council:

Please accept our warm congratulations on your election to the post of president of the SRV State Council, the Vietnamese worker-peasant state which has been developed and strengthened in the process of the revolutionary struggle and which is currently settling the complicated and important tasks of socialist construction set by the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The SRV State Council plays an important role in motivating the county's laborers to successfully settle these tasks.

We are confident that the relations of fraternal friendship, unbreakable cohesion, and all-around cooperation that have taken shape between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will further develop steadily for the benefit of our two nations and for the sake of complete triumph of the cause of peace, international security, and socialism. We wish you, beloved and esteemed comrade, great achievements in your work in your noble position.

Congratulates Pham Hung

OW220246 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The Soviet Council of Ministers has sent the following message to Pham Hung, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers:

We warmly congratulate you, Comrade, on your election to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We wish you many achievements in your noble state mission.

We believe that the Vietnamese Government's positive and creative activities in the implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will be an important factor in the advance of Vietnam along the path of socialist construction.

We are firmly confident that the fraternal friendship, close unity, and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will continue to strengthen for the benefit of our two nations and for the sake of peace and socialism.

VIETNAMESE MILITARY DELEGATION MEETS LIZICHEV

LD191522 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS — Today a delegation of high ranking political functionaries of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] led by Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy national defence minister and head of the Chief Political Administration of the VPA, arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Chief Political Administration of the Soviet Army and the Navy.

The same day a warm and friendly talk on issues of mutual interest took place between General of the Army Aleksey Lizichev and Colonel General Nguyen Quyet at the Chief Political Administration of the Soviet Army and the Navy.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDONESIA

PM191142 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by G.S. Tazarevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Jakarta on 16 June. It was in Indonesia on an official visit at the invitation of the People's Representation Council. The delegation comprised Deputies V.V. Plisov, A.A. Strelchenko, R.N. Fedoriv, and L.K. Shepetis.

The delegation was met at the airport by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and other officials.

BURMESE DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS TOLKUNOV

LD181545 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- A delegation of the People's Assembly of Burma has arrived for an official visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Welcoming the guests, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov said he hoped that the visit of the representatives of the People's Assembly of Burma would be a new stage in developing interparliamentary relations between the two countries to promote stronger Soviet-Burmese relations, the cause of peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the whole world.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS USSR MEDIATION IN GULF WAR

JN191351 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Jun 87 pp 1, 21

[Text] Moscow -- USSR Foreign Ministry sources have revealed to AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the Soviet Union has initiated an intensive mediation between Baghdad and Tehran to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The officials who accompanied USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov on his recent visit to Tehran were cited as saying that Moscow had prepared a draft plan which it submitted to the Iranian officials and that it will submit the same draft plan to Iraqi officials during Vorontsov's current visit to Baghdad which began yesterday. The Soviet sources said the Soviet draft plan includes as a first step the announcement of a truce in the tankers war to remove the danger of international intervention in the region and to ease the situation in the Gulf.

The Soviet plan urges Iraq and Iran to agree to hold negotiations between delegations from both countries in Moscow to bring their views closer together regarding conditions for stopping the war, providing this should be followed by presenting a draft plan to the United Nations to approve international financial aid to reconstruct the two countries' installations damaged during the war.

The Soviet sources said the plan includes a clause urging OPEC to significantly increase the production quotas of Iraq and Iran when the war ends to finance reconstruction of both countries. The sources said the Iranians disagreed among themselves on some points in the plan. The sources declined to disclose other clauses which they said were very secret and not for publication.

The Soviet official sources asserted that the results of Vorontsov's visit to Tehran were positive and that prompted Moscow to send him to Baghdad. The sources revealed that Syria, Libya, and Algeria support the Soviet plan and that contacts were recently held with these countries to give impetus to the Soviet mediation, and noted the visit of Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, Libyan foreign liaison secretary, and the visit which the Iranian prime minister will pay to Damascus today.

USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov yesterday said Vorontsov left for Baghdad on an official visit to continue a new Soviet mediation between Iran and Iraq. Replying to a KUNA question at a press conference in Moscow, the spokesman said the USSR is satisfied with the results of the talks with the Iranian side. Gerasimov added Vorontsov held a series of talks in Tehran on the international, Gulf, and Middle East situation, pointing out that his talks in Baghdad will deal with the same issues.

PLO'S QADDUMI ARRIVES 20 JUNE, MAKES STATEMENT

LD211541 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] On 20 June the PLO delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Mr Faruq Qaddumi made a short statement to our correspondent at the airport in which he said:

[Begin Qaddumi recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] Our arrival in the Soviet Union is an arrival to a friendly land, friendly people, and a friendly country which takes a firm principaled stand for the Palestinian people to recover their legitimate national rights. No doubt this is evidence of the depth of relations that link us with the friendly Soviet people and of the hopes we pin on the Soviet stand. It is also evidence of the signficant role the Soviet Union plays in international politics and particularly toward the recovery of the Palestinian people's national rights.

When we come to the Soviet Union we feel the depth of our links with the Soviet People and with the Soviet comrades, and we sense hope for attaining the national goals we struggle for. [end recording]

Sanaa VOP Report

JN211804 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] A PLO delegation led by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Moscow last night on an official visit to the USSR to last several days in response to an invitation by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. WAFA reported today that the delegation, comprising Brothers Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh and Sulayman al-Najjab, PLO Executive Committee members, will hold a series of contacts with senior Soviet officials on Palestinian developments, the current Mideast situation, and efforts to convene an international peace conference to be attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the concerned parties as well as the conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied land and bilateral ties.

KATUSHEV BEGINS COOPERATION TALKS IN DAMASCUS

LD1613190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] The ninth session of the Permanent Soviet-Syrian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has opened in Damascus. The Soviet side is represented by Comrade Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the Syrian side by Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs.

The Soviet-Syrian talks are the implementation in practice of accords reached during the April visit to Moscow by Syrian President al-Asad.

Sees Khaddam, Al-Kasm

PM191020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Damascus"]

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jun -- Syrian Vice President 'A. al-H. Khaddam has received K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is here.

During the talks the Syrian statesman pointed to the great significance of the results of the recent talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and H. al-Asad, president of Syria. He also stressed Syria's desire to develop and strengthen in every way the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

K.F. Katushev was also received by Syrian Prime Minister 'A. al-R. Kasm. The Syrian head of government gave a high assessment of the fruitful, mutually advantageous Syrian-Soviet cooperation and expressed deep satisfaction with the course of development of multifaceted relations between the two countries. Close economic and trade ties with the Soviet Union, 'A. al-R. Kasm stated, help to strengthen the independent Syrian economy.

Syrian Reportage

For reportage on a visit to Syria by a delegation led by Konstantin Katushev, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, see the Syria sectin of the 16 June Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SYRIAN ARMY POLITICAL DELEGATION VISITS, TOURS

PM181049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] A delegation of leading Syrian Armed Forces political personnel headed by Brigadier General Muhammad Abu al-Wafa al-Masri, deputy chief of the Syrian Armed Forces Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 9 through 14 June at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The visitors held detailed conversations at directorates of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on problems of party political work in the Army and Navy. The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy. At the Belorussian Military District Political Directorate and at a formation and a military training establishment in the district they were briefed on experience of political work with various categories of servicemen.

In Moscow and Minsk the visitors toured historical and revolutionary sites and monuments to the Soviet people's combat and labor glory.

The delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Brigadier General Muhammed Abu al-Wafa al-Masri and the officials accompanying him were received by Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Admiral of the Fleet A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in the conversation. Questions of mutual interest were dicussed during the friendly conversation.

The delegation has left for home.

Syrian Reportage

For reportage on a visit to Syria by a delegation led by General Lobov, first deputy chief of staff of the Soviet Army, see the 16 June Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SYRIA'S AL-NA'IB SEES VINOGRADOV DURING STOPOVER

JN160637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow -- 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, has met with Vladimir Vinogradov, minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, when he made a stopover in Moscow on his way to Damascus from the DPRK. The talks dealt with relations between Syria and the USSR and some international issues of common interest.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON MURDER OF LEBANON'S KARAMI

PM161131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by TASS correspondent A. Zhudro specially for IZVESTIYA, under the rubric "Follow-up": "Rashid Karami -- An Obstacle to Whom?"]

[Excerpts] Beirut -- "We are calling for dialogue and accord. Where is our country going? Demarcation lines, checkpoints, people isolated from one another. This cannot continue. Some people still believe that everything can be decided by force and that any discussion must be aided by guns and rifles. This is a fatal mistake."

These were the words spoken by Rashid Karami to the visitors who, as always, filled the prime minister's house when he arrived in Tripoli, his native city, at the end of May on vacation. No one could know that within a few hours his life would be tragically ended. [passage omitted]

Who inspired and organized the murder? At present we can only say that the crime had been carefully prepared. The murderers' target was Karami and Karami alone. The bomb had been placed right behind the seat usually occupied by the prime minister. Even the force of the explosion had been calculated with such accuracy that the other passengers were only slightly wounded.

Many journalists and political observers are today asking the question: Who has benefited by the physical removal of one of the most popular Lebanese leaders? To whom was Rashid Karami, who had firmly upheld the idea of Lebanese unity and indivisibility, an obstacle? The newspaper AL-NIDA' has voiced the following opinion on this issue: "The principles embodied by Karami run counter to the course pursued by the 'Lebanese forces,' which are prepared to jeopardize the state's integrity for the sake of their own privileges and are hostile toward Arab countries, as is evidenced by their closing ranks with the Zionist enemy." And this is what A. al-Rasi, minister of the interior, has to say: "I mainly blame Israel for what happened, as it is trying to divide Lebanon, but I also blame those who are helping it in this."

Karami was a symbol of the struggle for Lebanese unity. This was also confirmed by his funeral, which was held in Tripoli. The prayers of the muezzins merged with the sound of church bells above the city.

The coffin containing the body of the deceased, draped with the Lebanese flag, was lifted from the gun carriage by his friends and relatives and borne aloft over a sea of people: from his home to the large Mansuri mosque and from there to the cemetery. Rashid Karami was buried next to his father 'Abd al-Hamid, one of the first prime ministers of independent Lebanon...

Now not only Karami's comrades in arms but also his political opponents are demanding a thorough inquiry into the circumstances of his murder and the punishment of those found guilty. At the same time, people are voicing the fear that this crime could provoke a new wave of violence and a chain reaction of revenge along religious-communal lines. What is most likely is that the organizers of the crime counted on precisely this development of events.

One would like to believe that this time the Lebanese will succeed in rising above their differences, that a collective sense of national responsibility for their country's future will awaken in them, and that awareness of the futility of the methods of force will compel them to embark firmly on a path of dialogue, accord, and mutual understanding. This would be the best sign of respect for Rashid Karami's memory.

GREETINGS SENT TO JORDAN ON NATIONAL DAY

Supreme Soviet to King

PM161145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under general heading: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan conveying cordial congratulations and wishes for success and prosperity to him and the friendly Jordanian people on the country's Independence Day national holiday.

In an answering telegram Husayn ibn Talal expressed sincere gratitude from himself and on behalf of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the kind congratulations and warm wishes. He in turn wished the friendly Soviet people prosperity and progress.

The telegrams express the belief that the good relations which exist between the Soviet Union and Jordan will develop successfully for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace and security and achieving a just settlement in the Near East.

Council of Ministers to Al-Rifa'i

PM181013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, a telegram conveying congratulations and wishes for progress and prosperity on the occasion of the country's national day. In a reply telegram the Jordanian prime minister expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations. The telegrams express the hope that friendly Soviet-Jordanian relations will continue to strengthen and develop.

JANA REPORTS ON CELEBRATION OF LIBYAN EVICTION DAY

LD131525 Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, Al Sayf 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- A big party was organized at the building of friendship with foreign countries in Moscow on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the eviction of American forces and bases from the Libyan Arab territory.

The deputy chairman of the Soviet-Libyan Arab Friendship Society and director of the Institute of Chemistry and Technology made a speech to the rally, sponsored by the society, congratulating great Jamahiriyah on this historial day during which it victored over the leader of state terrorism and pointing to the heroic struggle led by the Libyan Arab people for its freedom and independence.

The deputy chairman pointed to the fruitful relations between great Jamahiriyah and the USSR and continuous development for the mutual interest of the two friendly countries and their peoples.

Also a member of the consultative board for gas industries in the USSR, director of the construction section in the ministry and deputy chairman of the society of friendship addressed the rally and highlighted the achievements of the great Al Fatih revolution and the importance of this eternal occasion for the cause of freedom everywhere. He said that the eviction of American forces and bases from the Libyan Arab territory was a big blow to American imperialism in the region and that the decision was a victory for the free will of the Libyan Arab people.

The member of the consultative board submitted a report on the perspectives of bilateral cooperation between great Jamahiriyah and the USSR in various fields and the role of the friendship society in the consolidation of the friendly relations between the peoples of the USSR and the Libyan Arab people and cooperation in all fields between the two countries.

Also, the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Moscow delivered a speech on this occasion asserting the determination of the Libyan Arab people for the realisation of further victories and challenge against American schemes and plots. It reaffirmed support for world revolutionary forces and the struggle of oppressed peoples against imperialism, tyranny and dictatorships.

PAKISTAN INCREASES 'ARMED INTERFERENCE' IN DRA

PM191029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel A. Andreyev: "Who Is the Aggressor?"]

[Text] An increasing number of facts have become known recently attesting irrefutably to the fact that the Pakistani authorities are expanding armed interference in the internal affairs of the DRA, resorting increasingly frequently to direct acts of aggression. Since the beginning of this year alone Pakistani Air Force aircraft have violated Afghanistan's air space on more than 20 occasions and committed acts of criminal piracy above the sovereign state's territory. [paragraph continues]

Thus, on 9 February this year, an Afghan AN-26 transport aircraft was shot down by a missile while on a flight from Khowst. Some 36 people, including women and children, were killed. On 30 March over Chamkani district a Pakistani F-16 fighter bomber fired on another DRA civilian aircraft with 40 passengers, including 2 children, on board. All died. On 21 April an Afghan transport helicopter was shot down in the region of Khowst. And that is a far from full list of Pakistan's anti-Afghan activity.

It is futile for Islamabad officials and the Pakistani mass media to make attempts to dissociate themselves from these crimes and to put all the blame on the dushman gangs allegedly operating on Afghan territory. On 23 April this year in a small hamlet in Tani district, Khowst region, peasants found an unexploded U.S.-produced Sidewinder air-to-air missile. These missiles are used by the Pakistani Air Force. Here we truly have a case of murder will out! Just 6 days later, 29 April, one of two Pakistani F-16 fighter bombers which had invaded Afghan territory was shot down, again in Khowst region.

The scale of the dispatch to Afghanistan from Pakistani territory of bandit formations armed with modern types of weapons including Stinger, Blowpipe, and other air defense missiles, has also expanded in recent months. These gangs carry out acts of sabotage and subversive operations not only with the knowledge of the Pakistani authorities but also with the direct participation of Pakistani instructors and representatives of the special services in training and the elaboration of the plans for these operations. The Islamabad authorities were also in the know about actions like the dushmans' firing on Soviet territory in the region of Pyandzh city and the attack by one gang on a Soviet border post in the region of Moskovskiy settlement, Tajik SSR. According to the evidence of captured bandits who took part in these actions, the day before the opening of fire on USSR territory and the attack on the Soviet border post, "the presence of Pakistani special services officers was observed" in their detachments.

It is highly characteristic that Islamabad has sharply expanded its armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs at the time when the DRA Government is actively implementing a policy of national conciliation. Moreover, the subversive activity against the DRA from Pakistani territory was stepped up after the completion in February this year of the latest round of Pakistani-Afghan talks under way in Geneva via a representative of the UN Secretary General, which brought closer a solution to the question of a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

One of the behests of the Koran proclaims: "If two groups of believers fall into dispute -- reconcile them." But to all appearances the Ziaul Haq regime is only verbally acting as the champion of Islamic ideology, Muslim laws, and the suras of the Koran. In actual fact Islamabad is encouraging the fratricidal war in Afghanistan and striving with all its might to block the positive processes taking place in the DRA and to complicate a political settlement of the situation around this country and preserve tension in the region.

The Pakistani administration, which has been warming its hands over the so-called "Afghan question" for over 8 years now, is frightened by the possibility that this problem might really disappear. It is an open secret that Pakistan, in fanning the flames of the undeclared war against a neighboring sovereign state, is pursuing strictly selfish interests, although it is trying to persuade the world public that it is concerned exclusively for the fate of the Afghans. Pakistan's interests lie in obtaining the maximum political, economic, and military aid from its patrons, primarily the United States, and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc and other regimes hostile to Afghanistan's democratic system in exchange for its services in attempts to stifle the Afghan revolution. [paragraph continues]

Islamabad is essentially acting in the ignominious role of hireling of international imperialism and reaction, forgetting how in the recent past its own people were under the heel of British colonialism and made heroic efforts to gain national independence and sovereignty. But this probably has little effect on the present Pakistani administration.

Recent events show that the Pakistani military regime does not intend to take a sober look at what is happening. In expanding its aggressive actions against the DRA when the U.S. Congress is discussing the program of aid to Pakistan, Islamabad is trying to emphasize to its senior partner across the ocean its readiness to continue to act in the role of champion of U.S. interests in the South Asia region.

The media view this with alarm even in Pakistan. On 18 May this year the Pakistani newspaper THE MUSLIM published an article headlined "Will History Repeat Itself?" devoted to the trip to Washington by the country's foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. The article voices the fear that this visit will again deadlock the Pakistani-Afghan talks in Geneva, as happened after his trip to the United States in 1983. The article points out that right now there are now signs that Washington is interested in settling the Afghan problem.

Citing the above-mentioned loss of its F-16 fighter bomber, Pakistan's military-political leadership has asked the U.S. Administration for the immediate hire of long-range radar surveillance aircraft in connection with "the mounting threat from Afghanistan and the USSR." Here it agrees to place U.S. personnel on its territory to service these aircraft. This request is fully in line with the plans of the Pentagon, which has long been seeking the right to use Pakistani territory in the interests of the U.S. Armed Forces. In this connection the question automatically arises: "But was the loss of a sophisticated U.S.-produced Pakistani aircraft not preplanned?" The Pakistani administration is now taking additional measures to persuade the U.S. Congress to approve an aid program to Pakistan for 1988-1998 totaling $4.02 billion and the delivery of modern electronic reconnaissance facilities.

The countries of the region are far from delighted by the dangerous partnership between Pakistan and the United States. India, Pakistan's eastern neighbor, has stated warningly that the new Pakistani-U.S. deal could lend impetus to the arms race on the continent.

The appearance of long-distance radar surveillance in Pakistan and of U.S. flying and maintenance personnel cannot fail to worry the governments and peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

In expanding its aggressive actions against the DRA and embarking on the path of direct confrontation with the Soviet Union, Ziaul Haq's administration is acting counter to the interests of its own people, because the activity of the present Islamabad regime fails to accord with the needs and aspirations of ordinary Pakistanis, who want to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors.

Islamabad's actions toward Afghanistan and the Soviet Union fundamentally contradict the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, of which Pakistan is a member. The discrepancies between the Pakistani leaders' words and deeds are causing grave concern among the peoples and public of the countries of the region. At the same time progressive forces in the world still believe that common sense will prevail in the leadership of Pakistan and that Islamabad will prove not verbally but in deeds its desire to strengthen peace and stability in the world and to develop cooperation and relations with neighboring countries. This policy on the part of the Pakistani Government would meet with broad support among the peace-loving forces of the entire world, including the Soviet Union.

BACKGROUND OF DOWNING OF AFGHAN AIRLINER EXAMINED

PM191016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[N. Paklin "International Commentary": "Terror in the Afghan Skies"]

[Text] As has already been reported, two crimes were committed one after the other in the Afghan skies. First a Stinger missile shot down an An-26 passenger transport plane over Zabol province. This Soviet plane was chartered by the Bakhtar airline. It was on an ordinary flight. The disaster resulted in the deaths of the passengers, among them women and children, and the crew. Then a transport helicopter with civilians on board was shot down by large-caliber machinegun fire.

Who is responsible for the crimes? The dushmans who fired the missile are only those who did the job. Behind them are those who sent them into Afghanistan with the Stinger on their shoulders. They are the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution, who have entrenched themselves in certain neighboring countries. The launch of the Stinger is another blow against the policy of national reconciliation pursued by the Afghan Government. Such acts are aimed at exacerbating the situation inside the country and kindling passions over Afghanistan. The most implacable, aggressive circles of the Afghan counterrevolution are showing in this way that they intend to continue the fratricidal war. The blood of the innocent is on their conscience.

The new crimes in the Afghan skies raise acutely the question of the responsibility for this and other acts of international terrorism on the part of the Pakistani authorities who make their country's territory available for Afghan counterrevolutionary bases and camps. It is known that it is in Pakistan that the dushmans learn to handle Stingers. The armed interference from outside in Afghanistan's internal affairs is continuing, and the scale of the undeclared war is even widening.

But, as is known, a Stinger missile is not a Pakistani weapon. It is marked "Made in the United States." This devastating weapon was put into the hands of the Afghan dushmans by the United States, which pursues a course of overthrowing the people's power in Afghanistan and making it a bridgehead for aggression in Asia. As the British newspaper THE INDEPENDENT has just reported, the Stingers are supplied to the dushmans by the CIA, "cooperating" closely with the British secret service MI-6.

By sending Stingers to the dushmans the American Administration is making its "contribution" to maintaining and spreading international terrorism, endowing it with the nature of state terrorism. The U.S. actions are in direct contradiction to the verbal condemnation of international terrorism which it and its allies voice at numerous forums. What, for instance, is the use of the declaration on terrorism adopted at the recent Venice conference of the seven most developed capitalist countries, if American missiles are shooting down civil aircraft!

But this is a shortsighted policy. International terrorism hits the United States, too -- and hits it very hard. The latest example: While the dushmans in Afghanistan were launching the American Stinger missile at an airliner, in Rome terrorists blew up a car packed with explosives outside the American Embassy, and fired on the ambassadorial building with grenade-throwers. It is not impossible that even a Stinger could be aimed at some American civil aircraft.

By supplying missiles to the dushmans and certain other bandit formations the Reagan administration loses control of those weapons. As is true of any weapons which are out of control, they can be resold, they change masters, sometimes many times over. International terrorism has become a global problem. It is impermissible to seek to gain advantage from it. It is necessary to combat international terrorism together and outlaw it once and for all, not in words, but in deeds.

DRA GENERAL DESCRIBES SITUATION IN COUNTRY

LD121235 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Kabul June 11 TASS -- On June 15 it will be five months since the decision by the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the Afghan Army's unilateral ceasefire entered into force. "Over the period, the situation in various areas of Afghanistan is different", Major General Imammuddin, chief of the operations division of the General Staff of the DRA's Army, has told a NOVOSTI press agency correspondent in Kabul. "The situation remains tense in the south, south-east, south-west, and in a number of central areas. It is more calm in the DRA's north, north-east and north-west, although over there, too, armed groups of insurgents make attempts at hindering the process of national reconciliation".

"All in all, over the past five months, counter revolutionary groups violated ceasefire conditions thousands of times. They intensively fired on Afghan Army garrisons, populated areas and industrial enterprises".

"The enemy is conducting active combat actions practically along the entire Afghan-Pakistani border. But the 'hottest spots' are now Qandahar, Paktia and Kunar Provinces".

The general pointed out that the Afghan Army had to deliver retaliatory strikes at the enemy. Forty-two combat operations were carried out over the five months. As a result, a large amount of arms, mainly those of U.S., British, and West German make, was captured. "Counter-revolutionary groups are warring mainly against civilian population. Practically every day they bring down rocket and artillery fire on the cities of Asadabad, Ghazni and Qandahar".

"In Paktia Province, two transportation planes carrying civilians were shot down. More than 80 people died. In all, 15 Afghan planes were shot down over the period. About a thousand civilians were killed as a result of artillery and rocket bombardments, and several thousand people were heavily wounded".

"However, the national reconciliation process in Afghanistan is developing", Major General Imamuddin went on to say. "More than 23,000 people belonging to various armed Islamic groups have downed arms. The influx of refugees from Pakistan and Iran is increasing".

"More than 50,000 people have returned home, into this country. Several thousand families of Afghan refugees have gathered in a number of areas on the Pakistani-Afghan and the Iranian-Afghan borders. They are kept abroad by force".

"Despite the fact that the Afghan counter-revolutionaries seek by any means to frustrate the national reconciliation process in Afghanistan", Major General Immamuddin said in conclusion, the ceasefire period has been extended for another six months". [quotation marks as received] "The Government of the DRA strives to carry on the started national dialogue. A dialogue is possible only under conditions of ceasefire and renunciation of the armed fight".

RWANDA PARTY LEADER GIVES MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE

PM181427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Both Countries' Interest"]

[Text] Rwanda is a country friendly to the Soviet Union. The good feelings and sympathy of Soviet people for our people help strengthen good mutual relations. This was stressed at a press conference held in Moscow on 10 June by C. Nkurunziza, head of the delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and member of the National Development Council. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa.

Rwanda, like the USSR, advocates peace and justice in the world, and this brings us closer together, the delegation head observed. Bilateral cooperation in various spheres is also developing in a positive way. Assistance in training skilled cadres is of great significance for the further development of our country's national economy.

C. Nkurunziza told journalists about the delegation's visit to the USSR and answered questions.

USSR PLEDGES DROUGHT RELIEF AID TO ETHIOPIA

PM220747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Aid Granted"]

[Text] In connection with the severe drought which has affected a number of regions in Ethiopia, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, the Soviet Women's Committee, the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, and the Soviet Peace Fund have adopted a decision to dispatch medicines, food, blankets, tents, textiles, and transport facilities to Ethiopia as a gift from the Soviet public.

In the near future the humanitarian aid is to be delivered to Socialist Ethiopia for distribution among the population suffering from the drought.

USSR'S ADAMISHIN MEETS WITH ZAIRIAN OFFICIALS

PM191024 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 17 Jun — USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.L. Adamishin, who was in Kinshasa, met with Mabi Mulumba, first state commissioner (prime minister) of the Republic of Zaire, Ekila Liyonda, state commissioner (minister) for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and other officials.

The talks, which took place in a spirit of frankness [otkrovennost], showed that considerable similarity of views exists between the USSR and Zaire with regard to the major problems of war and peace.

SHEVARDNADZE INTERVIEWED ON BLOC TIES, ARMS TALKS

AU211435 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, by "a representative of RABOTNICHESKO DELO's EDITORIAL BOARD": "A Summit From Which One Can See a Long Way" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Shevardnadze, could you give your views on the most topical problems present in the development of the fraternal countries of the socialist community in the conditions of restructuring, acceleration, and the persistent, progressive search for more effective ways of cooperation?

[Shevardnadze] You have in a certain sense predetermined my answer, by using the word "search." Seeking, mutual understanding, and creativity -- these are the key elements that determine cooperation among the countries of the socialist community at the present stage. This was displayed very vividly in Berlin at the recent meeting of the top leaders of our parties and states, as well as here, in Sofia, during the profound, remarkable talk with Comrade Todor Zhivkov; the detailed discussion of a number of practical issues with Comrade Georgi Atanasov; the talks with my colleague Petur Mladenov; and the exchange of views with other members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

The level of cooperation we have achieved is a summit from which we can see much further, and thus can better plan our work and comprehensively develop our traditionally wide ties.

The existing mechanisms for multilateral and bilateral economic cooperation must conform to our countries' present requirements, to scientific and technical progress, and to the development of the national economies. All the measures we have agreed on have this goal.

I would also like to point out the establishment of the new style of work in the relations between the socialist countries, based on mutual respect and trust, profound democracy, constructive discussion of problems, and actively seeking ways and means to overcome them. The substantial strengthening of collective principles in the activities of the socialist community can be mentioned as one of the positive features. Today we talk among ourselves frankly, find a common language more quickly, and reach joint decisions. This testifies to the political health of our community.

Problems do exist, of course, but these are natural problems of growth, and we are sure we can successfully solve them by reaching qualitatively new horizons in our cooperation.

[Question] How, in your view, do the results of the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee [PCC] of the Warsaw Pact member-states affect the East-West dialogue, particularly the military aspects of security? How do you evaluate the reaction of the United States and the other Western countries to the latest initiatives of the socialist states?

[Shevardnadze] Indubitably, the decisions adopted at the PCC conference create a more favorable atmospere for this dialogue and add to it a number of important new, substantive elements on the military aspects of security.

The Warsaw Pact member-states adopted a document on the military doctrine of their alliance. At the highest level, our countries declared the strictly defensive nature of this doctrine, based on the principle of adequacy [dustatuchnost].

On this basis it was stated that our countries "will never, under any circumstances, start military actions against any state or alliance of states whatsoever, if we ourselves are not a target of armed attack." In the context of the struggle for peace, this historic declaration acquires the character of a material force. Just such actions by states can form political and legal guarantees within the framework of the conception of an all-embracing system of international security proposed for discussion at the UN by the socialist countries.

The importance of the military doctrine document strengthens the accompanying proposal to the NATO countries on holding consultations to compare the military doctrines of the military alliances. If they accept the proposal, this will be a huge step toward creating trust and removing mutual suspicions. We would very much like to hope that the proposal of the socialist community will elicit the appropriate response from the other side.

In replying to the second part of your question, I will point out that so far we have received no official reaction from the United States to the socialist countries' latest initiatives. We will continue to wait, as we realize that a serious reply needs time. However, misgivings exist that this time is being used for another purpose -- namely, to seek pretexts under which either our initiatives are to be rejected or great political losses are to be avoided. Let's be frank, the task is no easy one, but people experienced in such work will surely solve it.

Nonetheless, we will wait before reaching final conclusions and will once again give the American side the benefit of our trust.

[Question] The world has been following the development of Soviet-U.S. relations with great interest. Can progress be expected in the near future within the framework of the existing system of disarmament negotiatons between the USSR and the United States, and specifically with regard to the issue of concluding an agreement on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe?

[Shevardnadze] Substantial progress would be a fact even today, had the NATO countries not so long delayed their reply to the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as far back as in the first half of April.

Unfortunately, much valuable time has been lost. This delay in making a political decision, among other things, has also held up the Geneva nuclear and space weapons negotiations.

As far as the decision adopted by NATO is concerned, it reiterates the usual scheme of things in the West: to accept one thing, but immediately push forward something else. In this case, the sticking point may be the Pershing-1A missiles belonging to the FRG, but equipped with U.S. nuclear warheads.

It is evident that now the negotiations have become even more complicated in certain respects, and this may lead to disappointment. The Soviet side will continue to persistently seek a mutually acceptable solution, but the agreement on medium-range missiles will only become possible when the American side makes the decisions it has to make, and if they really want to conclude such an agreement.

FURTHER ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO HUNGARY

Queried on Arms Talks, Summit

LD182025 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1835 GMT 18 Jun 87

["Panorama" program interview with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze by television reporter Peter Horvath on Heroes Square; Shevardnadze speaks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] When my colleagues were informed about Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's program in Budapest, it seemed that an interview could be made between two wreath-layings. As things turned out, this amounted to 7 minutes; this is what Peter Horvath had on Heroes' Square.

[Horvath] In the traditionally strict protocol of official visits there is always a minute or two when the program is arranged to suit the guest's wishes. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze noticed, after a wreath-laying on Heroes' Square a group of people watching the ceremony. There followed a scene that has now become familiar in the USSR. He went, with his entourage, to the curious onlookers, who turned out to the members of a Soviet tourist group.

[Shevardnadze] I greet you with affection.

[Tourist] And we greet you.

[Shevardnadze] I think we meet less frequently at home. [laughter in the crowd]

[Tourist] This is certainly true. We are from the Urals, and we are all happy to greet you in this beautiful city.

[Shevardnadze] Thank you. Are you tourists?

[Tourist] Yes, we are on a tourist trip.

[Shevardnadze] How many days are you spending here?

[Tourist] Twelve days.

[Shevardnadze] That's quite long.

[Tourist] Yes, it's quite long.

[Shevardnadze] Have you tasted Hungarian wines yet?

[Tourist] Of course we have tasted them.

[Shevardnadze] All right, [words indistinct].

[Tourist] We wish you a lot of success. Goodbye.

[Shevardnadze] Goodbye.

[Tourist] We wish you all the best.

[Horvath] Good morning. I work for Hungarian television. I saw the light-hearted conversation with your compatriots. We journalists only get snippets of what goes on at serious discussions. But on this occasion I would like to use the opportunity, while we cross the square for the next wreath-laying, to make a promenade interview. What is the aim of your current visit to Hungary?

[Shevardnadze] It is no secret. Everyone already knows it as my visit has been announced officially. This is my first official visit to Hungary as USSR foreign minister. Otherwise, this is not my first stay in Hungary. I have been here before; I have traveled throughout the country, participated in a great many interesting meetings, and I have many friends, personal friends, here.

I think that the talks, discussions with Hungarian comrades will take place in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and complete mutual understanding. Beyond this, there are also some problems, not bilateral in nature, which we must seriously discuss.

I am thinking here of questions relating to Europe, the all-European process, and the strengthening of our countries' security, but also of the preservation of world peace, the elimination of space. So there are numerous problems and we shall endeavor to thoroughly discuss all the issues mentioned.

[Horvath] With respect to more general international issues -- excuse me, I hope I did not interrupt you -- Hungarians and also the entire world follows with a great deal of attention any information on nuclear disarmament and the Geneva talks. I would mention here that President Reagan spoke fairly recently very optimistically, I could say, about the successful outcome of talks on the double-zero option. What is your view of the U.S. President's statement; do you think the obstacles in the way of a successful conclusion to the Geneva talks have been removed".

[Shevardnadze] You know, I would talk about this with cautious optimism, with very cautious optimism. It is true that as far as medium-range missiles and tactical-strategic [kharcaszati-hadaszati] missiles are concerned, the contours of an agreement are beginning to be sketched in. But there are serious obstacles, serious problems. Among these is the question of the Pershing-1A missiles stationed on the territory of the FRG. This is a very serious obstacle and we still have to work very thoroughly in order to remove this obstacle, so we can withdraw the Pershings from Europe, including from the territory of the FRG.

[Horvath] I am a Hungarian journalist; I do not work for a Western television station, but I have a suspicion. Now that one can see a willingness on the part of the foreign ministers of the NATO countries and the Reagan administration to reach agreement, it can be expected that my Western colleagues will insist: Look, on this occasion we were prepared to reach agreement and now the Soviets are raising difficulties when they talk about the missiles stationed in the FRG.

[Shevardnadze] Well, the situation in connection with this is the following: There are international agreements banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Americans have no right to give nuclear warheads to the West Germans. And it follows that if they still do this then they are blatantly violating international treaties.

The same can be said about West Germany. They have no right to do this either, because it also applies to them. The treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons is an international agreement. So we have every legal basis on which to demand liquidation of these categories of nuclear weapons, to eliminate them from all of Europe.

[Horvath] According to current practice, summit meetings are always preceded by a meeting of foreign ministers. When do you intend to meet your U.S. counterpart?

[Shevardnadze] I cannot yet give a precise date, but discussions on this question are under way. I also think that there is a need for a meeting at the foreign ministers' level, so that we can sum up the results achieved so far. But this can probably only take place after the conclusion of the current round of the Geneva talks. After the completion of the current round of the Geneva talks the foreign ministers will have to meet.

[Horvath] As far as the possibility of a summit meeting taking place at the end of the year or perhaps at the UN General Assembly is concerned -- are you optimistic or not?

[Shevardnadze] The answer to that is unambiguous: If we sign an agreement on medium-range -- and together with this -- on tactical-strategic missiles, and if certain other questions are also solved, then I think there will be a real possibility of a summit.

[Horvath] My last question is very short: You will now have the opportunity to ask questions concerning Hungary. What questions will you ask?

[Shevardnadze] No, I will not ask questions about Hungary. I only wish to convey my good wishes to Hungarians. And I wish all of you a lot of success, prosperity, and substantial achievements in socialist construction.

[Horvath] Thank you very much.

[Shevardnadze] I think that all the nice things I ought to say now have already been said by my compatriots in the square. I think there is no need to add anything to their words.

MTI on News Conference

LD182033 Budapest MTI in English 1920 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- Eduard Shevardnadze held an international press conference in Budapest Thursday. Following the opening words of Jozsef Benyi, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, the head of Soviet diplomacy gave a brief statement in which he conveyed the friendly, fraternal greetings of the Soviet people and then summed up the experience of his visit to Hungary. He stressed that significant political results had come of his friendly, comradely talks with Hungarian leaders, held in an open atmosphere. His talks with Janos Kadar were very serious as regards political content, while in a useful exchange of views with Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers they had covered the subjects of advancing economic cooperation between the two countries, and with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, had coordinated Hungarian and Soviet poitions on important issues of foreign policy.

Eduard Shevardnadze announced that his talks in Budapest were centered on the issues of transformation characterizing not only the Soviet Union, but the home policy life of other countries in the socialist community.

"During my talks in the Hungarian, and before that in the Bulgarian capital city, I became convinced that if there is anything disquieting our partners then it is the fate of the transformation, the Soviet foreign minister pointed out. [no end quotes as received] They would like the changes that have begun in our country to continue, that we execute what we have resolved to do. We have made a promise that this will be so, and that we will meet the hopes.

Speaking on international issues Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out that following the meeting in Reykjavik of the NATO Council and the decisions taken there, opportunities for an agreement on the full elimination of medium-range and tactical missiles in Europe are more favourable. At the same time elements have appeared in the position of the United States and its NATO partners which seriously hinder the conclusion of such an agreement.

The foreign minister termed Washington's and Bonn's intentions regarding the Pershing 1A missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany, owned by the Bundeswehr and the nuclear warheads on them that are American owned as the major obstacle. He termed the intention of transferring the warheads from US to the FRG as inacceptable, for this would withdraw them from the influence of the planned Soviet-American agreement.

At the Soviet-United States talks in Geneva on the zero-zero option, problems have also come up, and must be solved before agreement can be reached. Among them Eduard Shevardnadze mentioned the American phase plan under which in the few years following the signing of the agreement the Soviet Union would continue dismantling and destroying its medium-range and tactical missiles while the weapons of the United States would still remain, with Washington applying the full mechanism of verifying the Soviet disarmament measures. In our opinion the disarmament must be begun on both sides and the verification must be used equally for the Soviet and American steps, said the Soviet foreign minister.

There are other elements in the behavior of the United States that call for caution and that are hindering progress, said Eduard Shevardnadze. He warned that the time factor plays a very important role in the coordination of disarmament measures. There is not much time left until the beginning of the American presidential election campaign, and therefore every single day and hour must be used to the utmost in the interests of concluding the agreement plannd on as soon as possible.

In concluding his statement the Soviet foreign minister pointed out, the issue of the missiles is difficult and complicated. The outlines of the agreement are beginning to take shape, though not easily. There will be an agreement if both sides consistently keep to what was agreed in Reykjavik by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

Replying to questions from journalists Eduard Shevardnadze spoke of the fact that there are other forums of negotiation in additon to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva where there are opportunities for advance. There are realistic chances of agreement being reached on conventional arms limitation in Europe and on the banning of chemical weapons. The fulfillment of European arms limitaton possibilities depends to a great extent on how the Vienna follow up meeting decides on the future of negotiations on arms limitation in Europe.

It is very important that the disarmament issues are not separated from the all-European process begun in Helsinki. For this reason the Soviet Union calls upon the neutral and nonaligned countries participating in the process not to remain in the background but to voice their views in the debate on arms limitation issues.

The Soviet foreign minister declared with conviction that the policy of transformation had begun in all socialist countries. This is an objective phenomenon and is not made up of measures of a campaign nature. The essence is the continuous improvement and constant updatement of socialist society. In socialist society this process can be considered natural, while standstills in development are unnatural phenomena which must be constantly fought.

Also in reply to a question Eduard Shevardnadze expressed his opinion on trends in Soviet-Chinese relations. He stressed that talks were under way between the two countries concerning all problems in their relationship. Political consultations had become constant, and during their course the Chinese side had the opportunity to become very well acquainted with the Soviet position on all disputed issues. In the view of the Soviet Union it was possible to achieve significant progress in relations between the two countries. Soviet-Chinese economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation were developing at a good rate. Exchanges of views between parliamentary and government leaders of the two countries were frequent.

As far as the three obstacles to the full normalization of bilateral relations stressed by China were concerned, Eduard Shevaradnadze stated that the Afghan Government has elaborated its own national conciliation policy, the initial success of which could already be experienced. Kampuchea is also endeavouring for a national conciliation making the presence of Vietnamese forces there superfluous and is ready to cooperate with all oppositon forces with the exception of the Pol Pot murderers. The Soviet Union has already withdrawn a significant part of its forces from Mongolia of its own will, and not under coercion by Beijing. The Soviet Union continues to strive to see that its forces not be stationed in other countries and if circumstances allow, it continues to plan to withdraw the forces it has abroad.

Nanuli Shevardnadze visited the Duna Intercontinental Hotel on Thursday where she watched a showing of the autumn and winter fashions presented by the Hungarian Fashion Institute.

Departure From Budapest

LD191114 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest June 19 TASS — The official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, is over.

Eduard Shevardnadze left Budapest today.

At the airport he was seen off by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

SHEVARDNADZE PAYS 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY' VISIT TO SFRY

Arrival in Belgrade

LD191125 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade June 19 TASS — Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., arrived here for an official friendly visit.

At the Belgrade Airport he was welcomed by Raif Dizdarevic, Federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, and other officials.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD191412 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade June 19 TASS — Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, now on an official friendly visit here, today visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial complex and laid flowers to his grave. Eduard Shevardnadze made an entry in the distinguished visitors' book.

Talks have begun between Eduard Shevardnadze and his Yugoslav opposite number Raif Dizdarevic. They had a frank exchange of views on problems of world politics and also on the state and prospects of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic and other fields. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1618 GMT on 19 June reporting on the initial talks between Shevardnadze and Dizdareivc, states: A frank [otkrovennyy], committed exchange of opinions took place on problems of world politics and of the state of and prospects for bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres. The ministers gave a high evaluation of the constructive, forward-looking nature of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, which rest the stable foundation of jointly drawn up principles and accords. They pointed out that the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Milanko Renovica in December 1986 gave a fresh stimulus to the further development and further improvement of the entire package of Soviet-Yugoslav ties, and to promoting these to a qualitatively new level.]

[Moscow TASS in English at 1524 GMT on 19 June reports further: When key questions of easing international tension, of averting nuclear menace were discussed, the sides emphasised the need for an undelayed conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles from Europe. The Yugoslav side declared in support of the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at achieving such an agreement. Other questions of consolidating security and cooperation in Europe, above all in the context of the Vienna meeting, were also discussed. The ministers emphasised that the Soviet Union and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be pressing for an early working out of weighty arrangements ensuring a balanced and dynamic advance of the European process in all its inseparable aspects, including arms reduction. Possible measures for the improvement of the situation and establishment of broad cooperation in the Mediterranean on a practical plane were discussed.]

The talks will be continued. [passage omitted]

Talks With Mikulic

PM211821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun -- On the same day [19 June] E.A. Shevardnadze had a meeting with B. Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

E.A. Shevardnadze gave an account of the USSR's socioeconomic development, the progress in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans of the current 5-year plan period, and of the restructuring that is under way in the country. He dwelt in detail on the measures being outlined in the Soviet Union for the transition to a new system of managing the national economy which will be discussed at the next CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

A high appraisal was given on both sides to the level achieved in Soviet-Yugoslav economic links. A specific examination was made of the tasks of these links at the present stage and the prospects for the future. It was noted that the solution of balancing commodity exchange must be sought by mutual efforts, attaching paramount significance to the deveopment of modern forms of cooperation such as long-term production-sharing and specialization, direct links between enterprises, and cooperation in key spheres of science and technology.

When international problems were discussed the exchange of opinions focused on questions of international economic relations, of overcoming underdevelopment, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The conversation passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Talks With LCY's Renovica

PM211411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun -- A meeting took place here today between E.A. Shevardnadze and LCY Central Committee Presidium President M. Renovica.

E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to the LCY leader friendly greetings from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. For his part M. Renovica asked that best wishes be conveyed to M.S. Gorbachev and the other Soviet leaders. He declared that the Yugoslav people await a visit to the SFRY by M.S. Gorbachev and will give him a most cordial [radushnyy] welcome.

During the conversation a high assessment was made of the state of relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and the mutual desire to develop these relations in all spheres on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis was expressed. The special significance of broad international ties for the strengthening of trust and mutual understanding was stressed.

M. Renovica gave an account of the activity of the Communists and working people of Yugoslavia in implementing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, in enhancing the role of the LCY in the life of society, in implementing the policy of economic stabilization, and in improving the system of socialist self-management.

He stressed that the Yugoslav Communist take a very benevolent attitude toward the CPSU's course of restructuring and wish the CPSU success in this.

E.A. Shevardnadze provided information on the progress in the Soviet Union in the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and about the profound restructuring of all spheres of social life in the interests of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Soviet people also follow with affection the deeds of the LCY and the struggle of the Yugoslav working people for the implementation of the tasks outlined by the 13th LCY Congress.

In this connection the growing significance of everything of value that has been accumulated and which has been engendered in the countries that have embarked on the path of socialism was noted.

When examining international problems the contribution of the socialist nonaligned countries and of the democratic and antiwar movements to the improvement of the international situation was positively evaluated and the conviction was expressed that it is essential to switch as rapidly as possible to specific steps leading to a nonnuclear, demilitarized, and nonviolent world.

The conversation took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

More Dizdarevic Talks

PM221040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Visit to Yugoslavia]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun -- Talks continued today between E.A. Shevardnadze and R. Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs.

There was an exchange of opinions on regional problems. Serious concern was expressed at the persisting tension in various parts of the world, and the Near East situation was examined in detail. It was agreed that the focus of international efforts should be careful preparations for an international conference on a settlement in that region.

R. Dizdarevic spoke of Yugoslavia's activity in the Nonaligned Movement and progress in implementing the decisions of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries in Harare.

The Soviet side assessed highly the Nonaligned Movement's role as an independent, autonomous factor in international relations which actively promotes the establishment of a new way of political thinking and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. Yugoslavia's contribution to the efforts of peace-loving forces which seek to improve the international situation were noted.

Stressing the interrelationship between disarmament and development, the sides pointed to the urgency of the task of restructuring international economic relations on a just, democratic basis and overcoming underdevelopment.

The talks held once again confirmed the proximity or identity of the sides' views on the vital problems of today, which creates a good basis for expanding USSR-SFRY cooperation in world affairs.

The talks took place in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which is characteristic of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

E.A. Shevardnadze invited R. Dizdarevic to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Talks With Mojsov

PM221038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Visit to Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, was today received by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency.

In a conversation held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the sides exchanged information about progress in the implementation of tasks to accelerate the social and economic development of the USSR and the SFRY in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th LCY Congress. Key questions of bilateral relations were discussed. The sides stated with satisfaction that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is developing dynamically on the basis of the principles enshrined in the principled accords between M.S. Gorbachev and M. Renovica and in joint documents and is becoming enriched with modern forms and new content.

A detailed exchange of views took place on current problems in international life. Eduard Shevardnadze briefed the Yugoslav leader in detail on the work of the session of the PCC Of the Warsaw Pact member states in Berlin and drew his attention to the document adopted there "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact Member States", which clearly reflects the defensive character.

Lazar Mojsov expressed Yugoslavia's support for the idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security and other large-scale initiatives of the Soviet Union. Eduard Shevardnadze rated highly the SFRY's efforts to ensure peace and cooperation. He stated that the Soviet Union is in favor of continued growth in the role played in world affairs by such an authoritative force as the Nonaligned Movement, in the establishment of which Yugoslavia played such a prominent part.

VORONTSOV MEETS WITH CYPRUS' MAVROMATTIS

PM191022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Nicosia, 17 Jun — USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Yu.M. Vorontsov made a brief stop in Cyprus on the way to Baghdad. He was met a Larnaca International Airport by A. Mavromattis, general director of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cyprus. A talk took place, during which certain questions of the international situation were discussed.

Makes Statement

NC181058 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, has stated after his visits to Iran and Iraq that the United Nations can and should play a serious role in ending the Iran-Iraq war. In a statement he made at Larnaca Airport, where he arrived from Baghdad this morning, Vorontsov said that the aim of his talks in the two warring countries was to ascertain the possibilities of an early solution to the crisis.

The Soviet official noted that the situation in the Arab Gulf is very serious, adding that the sooner the Iran-Iraq war ends, the sooner the situation in the region will return to normal.

Referring to the Middle East issue, Vorontsov said that the countries concerned are on the right path for convening an international conference. He stressed that the proper preparations should be made, saying that this should be a truly international conference, not a coverup for some bilateral pseudo-agreements. Vorontsov further added that no agreement of the Camp David-type could possibly lead to peace.

SPANISH DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON ZERO OPTION

PM180957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Spanish Defense Minister Favors Zero Option'"]

[Text] Madrid, 15 Jun — Spanish Defense Minister Narcis Serra i Serra has expressed himself in favor of achieving the "zero option" in the field of nuclear missiles in Europe which, according to him, "will open up a new prospect — from lack of understanding to detente."

In an article published in the newspaper YA he notes that it is a case of eliminating for the first time in history a whole class of nuclear weapons systems. Europeans, N. Serra i Serra notes, must resolutely support this idea. Europe cannot be a hostage to its own fear — in the prevailing situation it is urgently necessary, by means of dialogue and compromise, to take a number of political measures which will lower the level of the nuclear threat and help to create a safer and stabler world. Europe now has the political potential for achieving this. Opportunities for disarmament do not present themselves frequently and when the situation is favorable these opportunities must be used, the Spanish defense minister emphasizes.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ITALIAN GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

PM171146 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondents M. Ilinskiy, V. Pershin report: "Italy: Results Summed Up"]

[Text] Rome — The results have become known here of the early parliamentary elections held 14-15 June.

Even on the eve of the election hardly anyone could have predicted that the two parties — the Christian Democrats and the Socialists — who refused to yield to each other and unleashed the government crisis, would as a result secure more votes compared with the 1983 election. But that is what happened. The DC [Christian Democratic Party] emerged from the parliamentary clash with 34.3 percent of the votes (formerly it had 32.9 percent).

The Socialists did, indeed, lose a few places in the Senate, but they made up for it by consolidating their positions in the Chamber of Deputies, collecting 14.3 percent of the votes — 2.9 percent more than before.

The partners of the DC and the PSI [Italian Socialist Party] in the former five-party government — the Republicans, Social Democrats, and Liberals — flagged. They failed to hold their ground. These parties lost between 0.5 ad 1.4 percent of their votes.

In the existing political situation, where there was no unity of left-wing forces, the Communist Party's positions were also weakened: It received 26.6 percent of the vote (in the 1983 election it had 29.0 percent). But the PCI [Italian Communist Party] remains the leading party struggling for the working people's rights. In terms of deputies' seats it is the country's second biggest political force.

A new feature of the republic's political life is the strengthening of the Greens Party, which, appearing in parliamentary elections for the first time, managed to secure 2.5 percent of the vote.

SKP'S AALTO, CPSU'S VAYNO ADDRESS FINNISH CP CONGRESS

PM171553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Most Important Aim"]

[Text] Helsinki, 12 Jun — The 21st Congress of Finnish Communists, convened by the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], has opened today at "Kultuuritalo," the workers organizations' culture center.

Taking part in the proceedings are more than 200 delegates from various parts of the country, party veterans, and representatives of 28 fraternal parties and national liberation movements and organizations. Among them is a CPSU delegation headed by K.G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. A representative of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA is also present.

The report of the SKP Central Committee was delivered by SKP Chairman A. Aalto, who emphasized that Finnish Communists regard the defense of peace as their most important task. It is to the credit of the peace-loving forces that there has been peace in Europe for 40 years. The socialist countries, the workers movement, and the peace champions have made a big contribution to this. We Finnish Communists support the principled line aimed at strengthening peace, security, and the independence of all countries which was reaffirmed at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference held in Berlin 28-29 May.

We are holding our congress at a time when new hope is rising in the world. It has been engendered by the prospect of the elimination of Soviet and American medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe.

This was made possible thanks to the courageous initiatives, determination, and flexibility displayed by the Soviet leadership and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

All this has further strengthened confidence in the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and has influenced world public opinion in favor of the cause of peace. The Soviet Union has the initiative in the disarmament sphere.

The speaker emphasized that the 70th anniversary of Great October and of Finnish independence are being marked this year. The October Revolution opened a new era, the era of socialism. On the last day of December 1917 V.I. Lenin, on behalf of the young Soviet Government, signed the decree on the recognition of Finland's state independence. We Communists want to transform this jubilee into a year of two great and closely connected events, a year of work in favor of Soviet-Finnish cooperation, a year of world peace and disarmament.

Addressing the congress the head of the CPSU delegation said: In this, our two countries' jubilee year, it gives us special pleasure to emphasize the firm friendly relations which traditionally link Soviet and Finnish Communists in their struggle for their common aims — peace and socialism.

We are very grateful to our Finnish friends for the warm words which have been addressed here to the CPSU and for the confidence expressed from the congress rostrum that Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness will continue to strengthen on the firm basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland.

In this jubilee year of our revolution the Soviet people are mobilizing all their resources to implement the historic tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

K.G. Vayno emphasized that the Soviet Union needs peace in order to achieve the aims which it has set itself in the development of the economy, the social sphere, and culture.

The speaker noted that Soviet Communists are aware of the difficulties experienced by the Finnish communist movement. As true friends of the Finnish Communists we want to express confidence that through joint efforts you will be able to overcome these difficulties in the interests of the solution of the vital problems of the country's workers and democratic movement.

K.G. Vayno read out the text of the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the 21st Congress of Finnish Communists.

PRAVDA REPORTS RESOLUTION OF FINNISH CP CONGRESS

PM181043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under rubric "Information": "Finland: Important Document"]

[Text] Helsinki, 14 Jun -- The 21st Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Congress completed its work today.

The political resolution "For Change and Peace" notes that the SKP supports all proposals leading to a nuclear-free world and disarmament. The Soviet Union, the document states, has submitted a proposal to create a nuclear-free world by the year 2000. This initiative has opened up a historic opportunity which must be taken.

The document stresses that the Soviet peace initiatives open the way to eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe. It notes the importance of contributing to the development of the process begun by the CSCE and the need to implement the idea of a nuclear-free northern Europe.

The resolution points out that the 1948 USSR-Finland Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has laid firm foundations for the country's peace-loving and active policy. The relations of friendship and cooperation which are founded on this document -- next year will see its 40th anniversary -- have decisive significance for protecting the country's national interests and peaceful development and, in the broader sense, for the development of detente.

A new party program was adopted and elections to the SKP Central Committee and other leading organs were held. A. Aalto was reelected chairman of the SKP.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS FINLAND

PM191501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to Finland"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, paid an official visit to Finland 11-17 June at the invitation of the Finnish parliament.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto.

During the visit the delegation had meetings with M. Ahde, chairman of the Finnish Parliament; the vice chairman of parliament; members of the government; the heads of parliamentary commissions, and also members of parliament. The members of the delegation attended a Finnish parliamentary session, were acquainted with the activity of the parliament and its commissions, and were also informed on the Finnish parliament's international ties.

In addition to Helsinki, the delegation visited Oulu, Kuusamo, Ivalo, and Inari. The delegation was given a warm welcome and shown hospitality everywhere it went.

During the conversations which took place during the visit, the sides discussed bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and also topical international issues of mutual interest. It was said that relations are continuing to develop dynamically and in a positive spirit distinguished by mutual trust. The lasting significance of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was stressed in this connection as a firm basis for relations between the Soviet Union and Finland.

New impetus was given to the development of Soviet-Finnish relations by the meetings and conversations between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Finnish President M. Koivisto, in the course of which the sides reaffirmed their intention to continue to build Soviet-Finnish cooperation on long-term, principled factors ensuring an invariable policy of friendship and trust under any international conditions.

Finnish parliamentarians were acquainted in detail with progress made in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January [1987] Plenum decisions, the current restructuring process in all spheres of Soviet social life, and the USSR's extensive peace initiatives.

The Soviet and Finnish parliamentarians stressed that this year the peoples of the USSR and Finland will each be celebrating important dates that are historically interconnected: the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 70th anniversary of Finland's independence.

Finland greatly appreciates the fact that the Soviet government led by V.I. Lenin signed the decree recognizing Finland's state independence on 31 December 1917. This act of historic significance is the basis of the good-neighborly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland, which is a convincing example of the successful implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

During the discussion of international issues particular attention was devoted to arms reduction and disarmament, security and cooperation in Europe, and topical initiatives and measures relating to the north's non-nuclear status. The Finnish and Soviet parliamentarians stressed that they will continue to support all realistic efforts in favor of international detente, the improvement of international security, and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

When discussing the development of Soviet-Finnish relations at the parliamentary level, the sides expressed support for the continuation of multifaceted cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Finnish parliament and their commissions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation extended an invitation to the Finnish parliament to send a delegation of Finnish parliamentarians on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

UK FEELS PRESSURE IN AFGHAN MISSILE 'SCANDAL'

LD172241 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] London June 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

A political scandal is intensifying on the banks of the Thames.

It was caused by the revelation of the facts that the British MI-6 intelligence jointly with the U.S. CIA had organized an operation to supply a large number of "ground-to-air" missiles to counterrevolutionaries seeking to overthrow Afghanistan's lawful government. The British INDEPENDENT newspaper revealed this secret operation.

Representative of the oppositional Labour Party who is in charge of foreign policy matters, Donald Anderson, sent today a letter to British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, demanding that he explain the British Government's role in that operation. It was already reported that it had been aimed at supplying Afghan counterrevolutionaries with Blowpipe missiles which are manufactured by the Short Brothers and Harland Company owned by the British Government. It follows from the publication in INDEPENDENT newspaper that it was the U.S. and British espionage agencies which had been maintaining ties with heads of the counterrevolutionary scum and had been placing orders for missiles for them. In his letter Donald Anderson also asked to what extent the deliveries of British weapons to counterrevolutionaries were discussed during a meeting in the Downing Street last year between one of the leaders of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, Abdul Haq, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Faced with facts which, as the PRESS ASSOCIATION Agency notes, are in keeping with reality, the Whitehall is shifting and clearly tries to save face. The Office for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs refuses to comment on questions of correspondents about the report in INDEPENDENT. As to the Ministry of Defense, it stated that the British Government never discusses individual sales of British arms abroad.

KOHL SEES GOOD CHANCE FOR MISSILE ACCORD

LD191929 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn June 19 TASS -- The West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has stated that the present development of East-West relations opens up the possibility of progress in disarmament.

Speaking at a press conference here today he said that a good chance now existed for concluding an agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles. It was not clear however whether the FRG Government intended to include in the possible accord on medium-range and theatre missiles in Europe and the West German Pershing-1A missiles with American nuclear warheads. As is known, the refusal to do this is one of the main obstacles on the road to agreement.

Helmut Kohl stated "unconditional support" for Ronald Reagan's recent remarks in West Berlin. The American President made in that city a provocative speech clearly directed at encouraging revanchist forces in the FRG and sustaining tension in Europe.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON 'DAY OF GERMAN UNITY' ADDRESS

LD180854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Dorothee Wilms, FRG minister of inner-German relations, has made a special government statement on West German television. Here is a report from Bonn by our correspondent Aleksandr Kurili.

[Kurilin] The pretext for Frau Wilms' talk was the so-called Day of German Unity, which is observed here annually on 17 June. It is clear that the unity refers to unity with the GDR and it is clear on what conditions this unity is to be. The socialist state on German soil is quite simply to be absorbed into the FRG. In her speech Dorothee Wilms used a selection of customary and long-established cliches. The main significance of her statement lies in the fact that it is the latest attempt to drag the notorious German question out into the light of day and emphasize that this issue remains open.

Perhaps there would be no sense of dwelling on Frau Wilms' statement, were it not for the fact that it is precisely such statements that are creating an unhealthy situation in the FRG, heating passions and leading in effect to an exacerbation of the situation in Central Europe. Revanchists and neofascists are stepping up their activities in the FRG. Here are just two recent examples. In Aachen last night neofascists from the Vikings organization painted fascist symbols on the walls of schools, and leaflets were posted in prominent places through the city calling for reprisals against those inhabitants adopting antifascist standpoints.

In Hannover on 20 and 21 June there is to be a gathering of revanchists from the so-called Silesian regional organization. Everyone knows that this revanchist organization makes open territorial claims on socialist countries. State Secretary Hennig, Dorothee Wilms' deputy, has said outright that Germany's territory should be depicted on maps as within its 1937 frontiers.

When one is here in the FRG and observes these developments, one automatically asks who benefits from this provocative fuss, which is plainly directed at destabilizing the situation in Europe and exacerbating the international situation. Naturally there is an effort here not to answer that question.

FRANCE CONDUCTS NUCLEAR TEST ON MURUROA ATOLL

LD220709 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Canberra June 22 TASS -- France today conducted its fourth underground nuclear explosion on Mururoa Atoll this year.

The blast, the seismological board of New Zealand reported, had a yield of 15 kilotons.

TASS REPORTS RYZHKOV WILL VISIT AUSTRIA IN JULY

LD211544 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jun (TASS) -- At the invitation of Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and the Government of the Austrian Republic, Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will pay an official visit to Austria in the first half of July.

EXTENSION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY IN PANAMA NOTED

LD201741 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] San Jose June 20 TASS -- News agencies report that the Government of Panama has requested the country's Parliament to extend the state of emergency (which was imposed ten days ago in view of the aggravation of the internal political situation there) throughout national territory.

Under Panama's constitution, the government has a right to impose a state of emergency without Parliament's sanction for only ten days.

The government document maintains that extension of the state of emergency is necessary in view of the continuation of subversive actions on the part of right-wing forces which have not abandoned attempts at destabilizing the situation in the country.

Carlos Francisco Chagmarin, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama (PPP), has told journalists here that Panamanian oligarchy acts according to a plan which has been worked out by the U.S. Embassy.

The United States is trying to create such conditions under which it would be possible to frustrate the Panamanian-U.S. Panama Canal Treaties which envisage the transfer of this inter-ocean waterway to the country's full control by the year 2000 and the elimination of the U.S. military facilities in the Panama Canal Area.

Egbert Waterborn, general secretary of the Revolutionary Party of the Working People (PRT), also strongly condemned U.S. gross interference in the internal affairs of Panama.

Washington June 20 TASS -- A statement by Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign affairs committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, has become a convincing evidence of U.S. undisguised interference in the internal affairs of Panama.

He urged Brigadier General Manuel Noriega, commander-in-chief of National Defence Forces, and other Panamanian military officers to depart from political affairs and lift the state of emergency.

MOSCOW CARRIES CHILEAN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS NOTE

PY182039 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] We have had reports recently on student protest demonstrations against the dictatorship's crimes at the Engineering School, the Andres Bello school, the Law school, Santiago University, and the Technology Institute. Chilean youth political organizations have made public the following note: Chile has once again wounded. Twelve Chileans have been assassinated. Mass assassinations are crimes against humanity. The youth political organizations signing below are representatives of the generations raised under the dictatorship, suffering the economic, political, social, and moral destruction of the country, the victims of torture, outright crimes and bestiality.

We also represent the longings of youth for break, work, truth, justice, peace, and freedom. Most of the assassinations in these past 12 years of dictatorship have been perpetrated against youths. What else can we expect? In less than 24 hours, 12 youths were assassinated and 50 were arrested. Youths on military service pulled the trigger. The Armed Froces should not continue to be used as instruments of state terrorism.

We, the youth, want peace. This regime can only offer violence, death, and misery. We reject politically motivated crime, terrorism, and the militarization of politics as a government style practiced by Pinochet. We are not willing to wait, nor will we let ourselves be defeated by terror. We will continue to struggle for the fulfillment of our longing for peace, justice, and freedom.

We call on everyone to respond to the invitations from human rights organizations for a massive attendance at the funerals of the dictatorships's victims.

[Signed] Socialist Youth of Chile, Christian Democratic Youth, Communist Youths of Chile, Nunez Socialist Youth Federation, Republican Youth, Miguel Enrique Rebel Youth, Christian Left, MAPU [United Popular Action Movement], Bandujano Socialist Youth Federation, Historical Socialist Party Youth, and Revolutionary Radical Youth.

MEXICAN YOUTH GROUP RECEIVES GORBACHEV REPLY LETTER

LD201229 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0634 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jun (TASS) -- We are very pleased to receive a reply to our letter from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Raymondo Arreola Ortega, secretary general of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Youth Front of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which is now in office in Mexico, stated at the document handing-over ceremony.

Mexican young men and women, he noted, just like young people in other countries, are concerned with the threat of nuclear war which is looming over mankind and in which there will not be any victors or vanquished.

Raymondo Arreola Ortega said that we share these thoughts with the Soviet leader in our letter, which we addressed to him on 9 June this year on behalf of the Committee of the Federal Constituency of the Revolutionary Youth Front of the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in his reply that he shares the view expressed in their letter that it is necessary to build a world free from fear of nuclear war, a world in which there will be no victors or losers.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee conveyed his warm greetings to the youth of the Institutional Revolutionary Party and stressed that it can play a great role in strengthening and developing traditional friendship between the Soviet and Mexican peoples and cordiality and mutual understanding between the young people of the USSR and Mexico.

The reply of M.S. Gorbachev to the Committee of the Federal Constituency of the Revolutionary Youth Front was handed over by Rostislav Sergeyev, USSR ambassador to Mexico.

T.B. DURDYYEV APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA

PM220759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Second Edition p 6

[Unattributed "News Item"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Takhir Byashimovich Durdyyev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Bolivia.

LOCAL ELECTIONS HELD AS SCHEDULED 21 JUNE

Gorbachev Votes, Speaks

PM211855 IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting at the Polling Place"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, cast his ballot in local government elections today at the polling station of electoral precinct No 5 in Moscow's Krasnaya Presnya Rayon.

After voting he had a meeting with other constituents, which was marked by warmth and trust. The conversation was about the reorganization, its first results, about the difficulties, outstanding problems, tasks for the future, about the qualities that man, the main motive force of the acceleration, should have.

Question: Haven't we been talking too much about problems of late?

Gorbachev: Yes, a lot of problems have piled up. We make no secret of this. We speak openly about the things with which we are not pleased. But speaking of difficulties, we know what strength, might, huge economic, social and spiritual potential our socialist state possesses. Ours is a vast country. It is difficult to get our flywheel started. When this is done, there will be no stopping it. The task now is to give it maximum revolutions, to make it revolve faster and faster.

Among the tasks posed by the reorganization there are many long-term tasks, for 5, 10, 15 years ahead. For instance, we plan to resolve the housing question by the year 2000. Some persons hold that since there are long-term, difficult, complex tasks, there is no need to be in a hurry, that one can sit it out doing nothing. But this will not happen.

There are problems which must be decided today. These are problems of upgrading the state of affairs in agriculture, of improving the population's supply with food products.

There is marked progress already; we have really started advancing in these matters. This trend will continue. Good order, organization and discipline are needed for the reorganization to yield concrete result in all areas as quickly as possible. There will be a serious discussion of this at a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee to be held soon [kotoryy skoro sostoitsya].

Question: A lot of acute, controversial materials on the path of the reorganization now appear in the press. But dubious recipes for overcoming difficulties are sometimes given. For instance, an article by economist Shmelev published in the sixth issue of NOVYY MIR.

Gorbachev: I would divide that article into two parts. The first concerns itself with the analysis of the state of affairs in the economy and it gives a picture close to the real one. We shall speak about this at the plenary meeting. The second part is what the author proposes. It is for instance suggested that there should be unemployment. This is unacceptable to us.

We are well aware of our weaknesses, of outstanding problems. But sight should not be lost of what socialism gave to everyone. the right to work, to education, free medical services, housing -- these are real values of our society in which man is socially protected, today and for the future, this is the main thing.

A measure of consumption is another matter. Socialism is not a system encouraging parasitic attitudes. Requirements are growing, and they must be controlled. The main instrument is the implementation of the fundamental principle of socialism: to each according to his work.

Mikhail Gorbachev then answered questions of Soviet and foreign reporters.

"Tomorrow will be June 22, a special day for our people", said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "In this connection I would like to say once more: Whatever task we might be undertaking, we must first of all remember that preserving peace is a priority for all of us and for all nations. I would also like to tell you: The Soviet leadership is concerned with the following. They are calling on us in the Soviet Union to take further steps. The Soviet Union will continue taking real steps to meet our partners in the West halfway and look for solutions to the major issues, so as to improve the situation and ease tension. The main thing is to clear the path to disarmament. To achieve these aims, words need to be matched by deeds -- both in politics and in the press which serves politics."

There are quite a few words in the West, but few specific reciprocal steps adequately responding to our proposals. Politicians in leading capitalist countries are concerned lest they lose stature in the eyes of the public opinion. Well, if one thinks about this rather than how to turn the world away from confrontation, from tension and from the arms race to a different direction, to the path of setting international relations right and starting disarmament -- no words, no assurances can replace realistic policy. We believe that there is a dearth of realistic policy in the West today. This is the most important thing. I would like this idea of mine to reach all public opinion in the world. This is the most important thing about which we are concerned. Just think how many specific steps we have taken over the past two years. You know, this has played its role.

The situation has changed. The main change, to my mind, is that the people all over the world joined in the struggle for peace for they are concerned about the present situation. They know that if another war breaks out, it will first of all affect peoples. This is why people do not want to sit on their hands and just watch on. The Soviet leadership welcomes this attitude.

As far as detente and the curtailing of the arms race are concerned, we are prepared to cooperate with all forces. But there is a deficit of realistic policy in the West. There they are only concerned with saving face. What we need, however, are specific steps to a healthier international situation, to a nuclear-free world without violence, and to cooperation.

Constituents and journalists thanked Mikhail Gorbachev for the conversation.

TV on Voting, Remarks

LD211440 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1050 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Special newscast: "Today Is Election Day"]

[Text] [Announcer] Polling Station No 5 of Moscow's Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon for the elections to the city soviet of people's deputies and Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon Soviet. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is voting here. [Video shows exterior of polling station. Gorbachev and Raisa Gorbacheva are welcomed by officials on the steps. Once inside, they are given flowers, then their ballot papers, which they proceed to place in the ballot boxes. They come outside, and Gorbachev is shown with a crowd of people in the street.] After the polling, Mikhail Sergeyevich chatted with members of the electorate.

[Unidentified woman] [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] You know what I'd say to you. Women are active supporters. Now I can see that for myself! [laughter] That is no doubt because of all the problems that have accumulated; well, we all experience them, there's no point in hiding them. When we speak of problems, when we say things are unsatisfactory, we also know what our state represents. It is our state.

[Woman] We know it's very tough for you.

[Gorbachev laughing] No, I wouldn't say that. There's a lot of work, but it's not tough. I'll tell you if I had the feeling it was tough, then that would be really difficult.

[Woman] Everyone realizes it's very difficult.

[Gorbachev] I'll tell you things are slow, but they are moving. Listen, with a vast country like ours it is difficult to get the flywheel in our engine going. But once we get it going, (?there'll be no stopping it). [Words indistinct] and we are going to hold our plenum in a few days, this coming week. [na etoy nedele -- sleduyushchey]. It will be a serious plenum, a serious plenum.

[Woman] Yes, we know.

[Gorbachev] What I'm thinking of saying is that yes, we have many tasks that are far reaching, even going several years into the future. There are some things that will take 5 or 10 years; and to fully resolve the housing question will take 15, and then only if we work hard at it. But there are other problems that need to be resolved today, or even yesterday. There will be a serious discussion of this at the plenum. Well, some people may say that since it's going to take 10 or 15 years, since it's a long-term, difficult complex thing, what's the point in hurrying, why not sit around doing nothing again? That won't do. We need good order and discipline.

We can already now do something more in housing, and we are already doing something more. We can do something more about foodstuffs, especially agricultural produce, and we have already started doing something more in real terms [words indistinct]...and so on and so forth. [Words indistinct] so the discussion will be quite...

[Unidentified woman, interrupting] Mikhail Sergeyevich, can I ask you a question?

[Gorbachev] Please go ahead.

[Woman] In the latest issue, NOVYY MIR No 6, there's a fairly gloomy article by Shmelev.

[Gorbachev] Is that Shmelev, the economist?

[Woman] Yes. Have you [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] I would say this. I would divide that article into two parts. Where it concerns an anlysis of the situation, it is all close to what actually exists, and you will be hearing from me again about this at the plenum, since it will deal mainly with the economy. You should know this, because to understand...

[Woman, interrupting] (?We have to understand...)

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Yes, but listen, he seems to be suggesting that unemployment is a suitable thing for us.

[Woman] Yes.

[Gorbachev] But that will not do.

[Woman] That's the part that surprised me.

[Gorbachev] It won't do. What else was there? There were several other views, you know, which give rise to questions...

[Woman interrupting] (?about what we have been fighting for.)

[Gorbachev] No, about socialism -- what makes it different? What distinguishes socialism today -- even on the condition that we know, for example, our weaknesses and unresolved issues -- is that people are guaranteed a job and everyone, all families, whatever they might be like, have access to education, everyone gets secondary education. We are even forcing people into schools who should not be there. [laughter] Access to education, free medicine, and housing is, after all, available, in the sense that it is... one must stand in line to obtain it, but then we are restructuring the country. During this 5-year period we plan to give apartments to 15 million families -- 15 million families, that means approximately 60 million people.

So we're [word indistinct] the entire country, and that's no joke. The entire country has to be [words indistinct] 280 million. So we are guaranteeing people housing, and, finally, we have a stable society. That is what makes it stable, because these are fundamental matters: People are protected, today and for the future. That's the strongest thing.

As for people's needs, however, that is something different. Needs have to be managed. We are so preoccupied by these needs and have placed so much stress on needing more and more. Some people prefer to live at others' expense: to extort a wage by any means and to procure an income by any means to climb to a different level of consumption, a different standard of living. You know, at the plenum I'm going to say: Lets behave as under socialism, according to labor, according to labor, you understand? There are people who whould like to see workers, specialists, scientists or talented artists and writers do their jobs but live just the same as idlers. But that just won't do; what kind of a system is that? That's no longer socialism. Leveling out and living at the expense of others are still happening. [words indistinct] You and I all know each other better than anyone else, and for that reason we must all do our best to make things change for the better. Well, it was nice talking to you.

[Unidentified voices] Good health to you!

[Gorbachev] Since you happened to be here I decided to say a word of greeting.

[Unidentified voices] Good health to you!

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich then answered questions from foreign correspondents.

[video shows Gorbachev and wife moving away from the crowd; Gorbachev speaking to journalists]

[Gorbachev, fading into audio at mid sentence]...to think that the priority for all peoples is the preservation of peace.

What I would like to say to you is that we in the Soviet leadership are worried, and this is what we are worried about. We are being called on for the Soviet Union to do something more, to take some steps. We believe that on the part of the Soviet Union real steps will continue to be taken to go halfway to meet our partners in the West and search for solutions to the most major questions to improve the situation, to remove tension and, most importantly, to open the path toward disarmament. Let us have that as the way the question is posed, everywhere — both in politics and in the press, which serves politics. What is needed is unity of word and deed. What I would say is that we in the Soviet leadership today see a lot of words being spoken in the West, but few concrete steps, steps to meet us halfway and give a corresponding reply to our steps.

What is it over there that worries the current generation of many politicians, at least in the leading capitalist countries? They are worried about losing stature in the eyes of public opinion. But you know, if that is the only basis for your actions, instead of thinking about how the world can in fact be turned from confrontation, tension, and the arms race onto another track, along the path of improving international relations, making them healthy, and disarmament...[video shows Gorbachev waving hands in despair]

No words and no assurances can replace real policy. We believe that today there is a deficit of real policy in the West, and that is the most important point. I want you to convey that idea of mine to all world public opinion. That is the most important thing that worries us.

You just think how many concrete steps we have taken over these past 2 years, steps halfway to meet the other side. That has played its own role; you know that. That situation has, after all, changed. The most important change, in my mind, is that ordinary people have become involved, because the situation today worries them. They know that if another war breaks out, it will primarily affect ordinary people. That is why they don't want to stand on the sidelines simply as observers. We in the Soviet leadership welcome this.

We are ready to internationalize any question as far as detente and the arms race are concerned. We are ready to cooperate with any forces. But there is a deficit of real policy in the West. All they are worried about there is how best to save face. What is needed, however, are concrete steps along the path of improving the world situation, toward a nuclear-free world, a world without violence, toward cooperation. All the best to you! [video shows Gorbachev walking away, surrounded by a group of men]

[Announcer] Polling Station No 2 of the capital's Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon for the elections to Moscow City and Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon soviets of people's deputies. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko is voting here. [video shows Gromyko and wife inside the polling station receiving their ballot papers and Gromyko casting his vote.] This is Moscow's Leninskiy Rayon -- Polling Station No 7 for elections to Moscow city soviet and Leninskiy Rayon soviet of people's deputies. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov is voting. [video shows Ryzhkov and wife casting their votes.]

Report on Elections

LD211959 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- Elections of deputies of local soviets and judges were held today in the Soviet Union, in all its union republics. The election campaign which lasted for two and half months has ended. These elections were a first major political action on a state scale after the January plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which, developing the directives of the 27th party congress, raised firmly and unambiguously matters of democratisation of all aspects in the life of Soviet society.

For the first time, as an experiment, elections in some local soviets were held in electoral districts where the number of candidates was greater than the number of mandates. The voters today determined their attitude to each candidate. Those for whom fewer votes were cast will remain in the reserve. They will be issued appropriate certificates, will be able to take part in the work of the Soviet and its bodies, having a deliberative vote.

Today's elections showed high political activity of Soviet people. Some 73 percent of voters in the Russian Federation have cast their ballots by midday. A large part of voters have already cast their ballots by that time in other republics, too.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, cast his ballot today at the polling station of Electoral Precinct No. Five in Moscow's Krasnaya Presnya Borough. Afer voting he had a meeting with other constituents, which was marked by warmth and trust. The conversation was about the reorganization, its first results, about the difficulties, outstanding problems, tasks for the future, about the qualities that man, the main motive force of the acceleration, should have.

On the election day Soviet people expressed support for the processes of renewal of all aspects of the country's life. They voted in favour of more and more people moving to new flats with every year, of a faster resolution of vital problems of every-day services and trade, of smoother functioning of transportation, in favour of deputies of the new convocation fulfilling their mandates more actively and with greater precision.

Official on Process

LD212021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Today, the inhabitants of our country's towns and villages are electing deputies to the local soviets and people's judges. Our correspondent Olga Vasilenko went to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and asked (Valentin Ivanovich Timunin), head of the section on the functioning of soviets [otdel po rabote sovetov], to talk about the special features of the current elections and the progress of the voting.

[Begin recording] [(Timunin)] I should like to point out, first of all, that the restructuring taking place throughout the country has also had an effect on the democratization of electoral procedure. Unlike earlier years, the electors themselves have played an active part in all the preelection functions. At election meetings, two or three candidates were usually considered for one deputy's seat. The electorate's growing sociopolitical activity is, in our view, explainable by the fact that, by and large, it has proved possible in the localities to overcome the formalism and oversimplification and the unnecessary predilection for rules and regulations that were previously permitted during the preparations for the elections.

Over 1.17 million deputies are being elected to local soviets in the Russian Federation. This total also includes more than 10,000 reserve deputies. Among the candidates are members of over 100 national and ethnic groups who live in our republic. It is also relevant to say that some 530,000 different electoral commissions have been formed in the republic to carry out the elections. Over 4.5 million people are engaged in this work. I shall also add that the electors' participation in the voting is ensured, irrespective of their location. About 370,000 electors are voting in 500 passenger trains. Hundreds of helicopters and planes have been detailed to assist electors in remote areas.

[Vasilenko] Valentin Ivanovich, you mentioned the reserve deputies. You mean the reserve deputies in a multicandidate constituency?

[(Timunin)] The putting forward of candidates in a multicandidate constituency took place just as in an ordinary one. But it is important to bear in mind that the number of candidates put forward exceeded the number of seats in the constituency. Now, concerning the reserve deputies; they will be those candidates who, during the voting, receive over half the votes cast and yet have fewer votes than the other deputies elected here.

[Vasilenko] During the voting in multicandidate constituencies, it may happen that candidates receive an equal number of votes.

[(Timunin)] Such a situation is possible. It is not excluded that, where there is a equal number of votes cast for candidates during the voting, making it impossible to tell which of them has been elected deputy, repeat elections will be held within a period of two weeks, with the same candidates.

[Vasilenko] What is actually new in the way the voting is being conducted in the current elections?

[(Timunin)] Voting in the republic is taking place in over 100,000 constituencies. Bearing in mind the suggestions of the working people, all conditions have been created this time to ensure secret voting. Incidentally, this has probably been noticed by those electors who have already cast their votes so far. Another innovation will not, I imagine, have gone unnoticed either. The list of candidates now includes, in addition to the usual information, the candidates' place of work, position, or job.

Preliminary information reaching the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet shows that Soviet people are unanimously voting for worthy candidates and are expressing the firm conviction that they will justify the trust placed in them. [end recording]

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 21 June in a similar report adds the following recorded exchange:

[[Vasilenko] Valentin Ivanovich, you speak of secret voting, but surely this is written in our Constitution, that elections are held with secret voting. Why is it now that we are making the accent on this?

[[(Timunin)] Now? This is not something new, but simply an old way that has been forgotten, in that the voter should go into a voting booth and carry out his civic duty. Especially in multimandate constituencies, he really must go into a booth and leave on the voting slip those candidates for whom he is voting, striking out the others. I have to say that millions of electors have already varied out their civic duty; the voting has closed in the far east and the eastern parts of Siberia. Preliminary figures coming into the Supreme Soviet Presidium show that Soviet people are voting unanimously for worthy candidates for deputy, and I express firm confidence that the latter will justify the trust shown in them.]

FURTHER ON SENTENCING OF KAZAKHSTAN RIOTERS

LD192130 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The Supreme Court of the southern Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan has passed sentences on active participants in the antisocial disturbances that occurred in the republic's capital Alma-Ata on 17th and 18th December of last year.

The newspaper KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA reports the defendants incited ethnic strife, involved young people in fights, pogroms, and arsons, and provoked them into attacking policemen.

Ryskulbekov, a student implicated in the murder of a civil patrol member, is to face the firing squad.

Two other persons were sentenced to 15 years each, one to 14, and yet another 1 to 4 years imprisonment.

YALTA CITY LEADERS DISMISSED FOR FAVORITISM

LD202056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] City leaders in Yalta have been dismissed because they appointed an unqualified friend to the post of director of local tourism.

The case came to light when letters of complaint arrived in Moscow from people employed in tourism in Crimea; they reported that unfit persons have been appointed to leading posts in that area for a long time. Investigations were begun and it transpired that the chairman of the city council, as well as two of this deputies, and the second secretary of the city party committee, had indeed given important positions to their own protegees. Now the Yalta police commander also must be punished, because he ordered policemen to visit places of entertainment in the hope that they would be able to arrest for illegal drinking those who had complained to Moscow.

BOVIN, AFANASYEV ON 20TH CONGRESS, KHRUSHCHEV

LD192058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] A conference has been held in Moscow about disputed questions in Soviet history, including the roles of Khrushchev, Bukharin, and Trotskiy. Jozef Havel reports:

[Havel] Aleksandr Bovin was asked about Khrushchev and the 20th Congress. The well-known Soviet journalist declared amid tumultuous applause that Khrushchev had been a great personality. The report delivered at the 20th Congress could be credited to him.

Bovin also spoke about Khrushchev's faults, the explosive, occasionally frantic, features of his character and his weak education. He emphasized as an important fact to be taken into consideration when judging Khrushchev: The leaders surrounding him had all been linked to Stalin or been brought up under Stalin. These leaders did not want to relinquish their places and failed to return to Lenin after the 20th Congress.

The debating evening was also addressed by historian Yuriy Afanasyev, director of the Archives Institute. He stressed that the history of the USSR and of the party had been significantly distorted. The blank spots still in existence must be erased.

A question was asked about Bukharin. Afanasyev said that the role played by Bukharin, Zinovev, and Kamenev in the revolution had to be reexamined. The historian pointed out that Bukharin, Zinovev, and Kamenev were not enemies of socialism. They made mistakes and committed several errors, but were not enemies. He added: Stalin was wrong to have them shot after accusing them of things they had not done. The positive actions they took on Lenin's side must be shown. Biographies must be writte about them, and also about Trotskiy himself.

RSFSR TO ERECT MONUMENT TO EXECUTED MARSHAL

LD201009 [Editorial report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 20 June carries a 4-minute report on the planned erection of a monument to Marshal Vasiliy Blyukher. The announcer says that the RSFSR Council of Ministers has passed a decision to erect a monument to Marshal Vasiliy Blyukher, one of the Soviet Union's great early military commanders, in his home village in the Yaroslavl Region. The announcer recalls that Blyukher was arrested in October 1938 on charges of spying for Japan and was executed the following month.

After recalling Blyukher's military successes against the White Armies in the Urals in 1918, and his almost 10-year tenure of command of the special Far East Army, the announcer continues: "However, the time of the repression in 1938 cancelled out all his outstanding services to the homeland with an unmerited accusation, followed by long years of silence about him. But justice has been restored, and the marshal's name has once again begun to gleam among those of the most glorious military commanders."

The announcer adds that the initiative to erect the monument came from the inhabitants of his home village and was supported by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, which opened a special bank account for public donations. The report ends with the announcer giving the number of the account, which is held in the city of Andropov.

ORTHODOX CHURCH BEGINS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD211214 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- A special message from Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All-Russian and from all the Holy Synod to all believers of the Russian Orthodox Church was read out in Moscow's Patriarchal Epiphany Cathedral today, a year before the 1,000th anniversary of the Christianizing of Russia.

Paying a tribute to "all saints hailing from the land of Russia," it said that when the ancient Russian state ten centuries ago had begun reorganizing its life along Christian principles, the church had been active in arranging civil affairs, putting an end to internecine clashes and protecting the fatherland.

"After adopting Christianity, ancient Russia has joined the enlightened states of the world, taken an equal place among them and gained a high international prestige," the message said.

"The Russian Orthodox Church has always been in contact with other religions in our country, and today too we cooperate with their followers in efforts to enhance peace and justice among all nations," it added.

Noting that active patriotism had always been characterisitic of the members of the Russian Orthodox Church, it said:

"The believing citizens of our homeland, looking forward to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, are profoundly satisfied that they are part of the constructive process that has transformed our fatherland in the true interests of the people and created a mighty power -- the Soviet Union.

We set great store by the concurrence of the aspirations and actions of our Soviet people, their leadership, believers and non-believers, which is sealed by the freedom of conscience.

"The civic and religious dity of each of us, children of the church, today is to share zealously in developing and perfecting our society. We are inspired by the process of strengthening spiritual and moral foundations in the personal, family and social life of our people and the desire of our country to fortify universal moral norms in international relations," the message said.

It continued: "For ten centuries the Russian Orthodox Church has been doing sacred peace-making service. Each epoch has introduced its own pressing problems into it. This service has assumed special significance now that the human race and God's entire creation have come to face the threat of destruction.

"We dedicate special efforts today to averting nuclear catastrophe."

The message said that the preparations for the anniversary observances by the church had been supervised by a commission set at the Holy Synod in December 1980 and that the work had been successful and entered its final phase.

The formal anniversary celebrations will begin on June 5, 1988, with a festive liturgy at the Patriarchal Epiphany Cathedral in Moscow.

TORRENTIAL FLOODS DAMAGE AZERBAIJAN RAYON

LD212218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Jun 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Here is a report by our correspondent from Lachinskiy Rayon in Azerbaijan: It happened late in the evening after torrential raging floods of water rushed down from the Malyy Kavkaz mountains on to low areas. The mighty torrent turning into swirling maelstroms at bends and rapids carried away a whole flock of sheep. Moving boulders weighing many tonnes like a feather, the raging torrent carried off houses, roads and bridges. There are human fatalities [Chelovecheskiy zhertvy]. The farms of the rayon have suffered great material damage. Over 1,500 head of small horned livestock and cattle died. Around 30 settlements were damaged. Six bridges were carried away as were hundreds of electric power line supports. A significant proportion of sown crops has been destroyed.

A government commission has arrived at the scene and a headquarters has been set up in the rayon. Work is being done to eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster. The afflicted are being resettled in other villages in the rayon. Bulldozers, excavators and other equipment are driving roads through the piles of rubble for vehicles carrying medical workers and food.

CORRELATION OF PROFITS, WAGES EXAMINED

PM190947 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Jun 87 p 2

[Candidate of Economic Sciences N. Vladova article: "Property and Incentives"]

[Text] Moscow -- The experience of the CEMA countries, where for the last 2 decades virtually all versions of economically accountable incentives have been tried, shows that the most complex problem in the economic mechanism is to find the optimum correlation between wages and profits. That is why it is clearly no accident that when various modifications are carried out in economic management the correlation of wages and profits is either strengthened or weakened. And each time the problem hinges on the same question: To what extent should profits be the criterion of effective economic management under socialism? How can we ensure that interest in profit growth is combined with the sense of being a proprietor responsible for satisfying social needs in the most advantageous way for the entire people?

These questions are rooted in property relations, and their resolution depends solely on the real replenishment of ownership rights such as control [rasporyazheniye].

Just where is the dividing line in the right of control marking the end of state ownership and the beginning of some other form of economic relations? I think that this zone is designated by two "milestones."

One of them is the right to control not only individual means of production (they can be sold as surplus to requirements, exchanged, or hired out) but the totality of means that make up the enterprise as a whole. Their sale involves the dismissal of all workers. That is why this right of control usually remains with the state, which can remove unprofitable and unpromising production while not shirking the duty to retrain the released people and find new jobs for them.

The second "milestone" is prices.

It seems to me that goods must be sold at prices that are as flexible as possible but are still state prices.

It is clear from the experience of the fraternal countries that, as soon as contractual and free prices start to prevail, the sternest administrative and financial control regulations cannot save the economy fromm an "inflationary spiral." Pressure of interests linked to increased wages provide a powerful incentive to increase profits at all costs. And this in turn erects an insuperable barrier in the way of bringing deep-seated reserves of efficiency into play and ensuring the technical renewal of production. Wages are turned into a simple tool for retaining or redistributing the work force.

A dangerous disregard for the boundaries of developing property relations can be seen behind the attempts to revive the very recent theoretical dispute on the "plan or market" question in favor of the latter and to impose the already common conviction that "nobody dies from inflation." Without clear concepts that exclude incompatible "hybrid" forms of ownership, our professional price statisticians will never learn to take account in prices of the level of socially necessary expenditure and the usefulness of goods.

Just what is the positive program being outlined on the basis of the experience amassed in the fraternal countries?

First, we should give critical consideration once again to the potential of profits -- whether they are capable of fulfilling the role of a generalized indicator of economic activity. This indicator will be all the more objective and, consequently, will work better, as the remaining elements in the economic mechanism become more sophisticated. That is why it is necessary to overcome the situation whereby mandatory targets are referred upward en masse, to introduce a system of state orders, and to provide the necessary backup resources.

For the same reason it is very necessary to have competition among smaller and medium-sized enterprises, which can fill in the "gaps" in shortages on an entirely modern technical basis by adapting flexibly to consumer needs, just as it is necessary to have a flexible tax system and more effective financial and credit levers. But, even so, I think that profits cannot and should not influence the size of basic wage funds.

Second, the law of distribution of labor dictates a correlation between wages and labor input, rather than defining wages by the expenditure method. This is not dogma but an essential category, which is becoming important as a decisive factor in acceleration during the present restructuring. It is distributive relations that are the core of the economic mechanism, since they are the nub of all interests and incentives. That, in my view, is the second important lesson to be learned from the fraternal countries' experience.

Our science has paved the way for utilizing this lesson too. For instance, even at a time when the erroneous trend toward wage leveling was in full swing, leading economists (N. Rabkina and others) were already laying the foundations of a different concept -- justifiably differentiated wages.

Now that wage restructuring is under way in the material production sphere, I think it is necessary to devote attention to two facts without whose introduction the new rates will not have the expected effect. First, it is necessary to meticulously work out the criteria for assessing lasting (constant and stable!) differenes in workers' professional qualities. Second, the assessment-making process must be honed just as meticulously. Only thus is it possible to prevent possible manifestiations of subjectivism and direct arbitrariness on the part of both management and labor collectives themselves in determining workers' actual pay.

I think that under present conditions it is not wage funds that should be "broken down" into individual wages; instead justifiably differentiated rates and scales paid on the basis of work results should form the bulk of wage funds. A different approach would shake the moral foundations of labor collectives -- where, for the sake of saving money at all costs, it would not be the most negligent, lazy, and incapable workes who would be removed (they, as a rule, know how to defend themselves noisily and vigorously), but, for example, elderly workers, irrespective of the quality of their work or their level of efficiency.

The "residue" method of wage fund formation can be effective in cooperative forms of production or in work on a collective contract basis, particularly in agriculture.

As for the 25 percent of wages -- incentive pay -- not based on wage rates, it would be right to peg the "ceiling" of such payments to the size of the unified wages fund that acts as repository for the remaining net profit. But here too it should be borne in mind that "overinducement" is just as bad as "underinducement." Economic science has already learned to define the line beyond which incentives are no longer effective. One option, for instance, is to use the so-called "Goldenberg [as published] curve."

Bonuses should be paid on the basis of results actually achieved and be calculated according to previously standardized rates or be geared to the fulfillment of specific targets going beyond workers' direct duties.

MEETING DISCUSSES EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD200835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] A meeting of the All-Union Operations Headquarters for material and technical supplies to rural areas was held at the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee to discuss harvesting preparations. Grain harvesting is currently underway in the Central Asian Republics, the Trans-Caucasus, and in southern Kazakhstan, while the workers in Kuban and Stavropolye, and machine operations in other krays and oblasts of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, and Moldavia are to start this work soon. Hay cutting is underway in all union republics. The headquarters noted that the degree of preparedness of technical equipment for the harvesting season is somewhat higher than last year.

In Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, however, where harvesting operations started long ago, technical equipment has been standing idle at many farms. In Kazakhstan, Siberia, Astrakhan, Orenburg, and some other oblasts of the Russian Federation, fodder-harvesting machinery is being prepared slowly. In the country as a whole, 125,000 grain crop harvesters and an even greater number of mowers await repair. Bad organization of repairs is the main cause of these shortcomings. Supplies are also poor, with shortage of spares for tractors and agricultural machinery causing particular concern. The headquarters criticized the leaders of the Rosselmash and Kievtractorodetal associations, the Altay engine works, Vladimir tractor works, and enterprises of the Ministry of Automotive Industry, Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and other ministries and departments which are delaying the supplies of machines and spares.

The headquarters noted that at Krasnoyarsk and Kherson combine works, the Kharkov tractor works, and at the Comsalmash, thousands of vehicles for harvesting have amassed owing to an uneven supply of rail freight cars. Measures to improve efficiency have been taken.

SOVIET-FRENCH-U.S. SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION MOOTED

PM180859 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[V. Khrekov dispatch: "Together to the Pole. Preparations for an Unusual Antarctic Expedition"]

[Text] Paris — The idea of organizing a joint expedition across the Antarctic to the South Pole with the participation of representatives from the Soviet Union, the United States, and France is now assuming the nature of a real plan of great scientific and informational value. The famous French scientist explorer Jean-Louis Etienne declared this on his return yesterday from a trip to the USSR, a TASS correspondent in France reported to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. J-L. Etienne is renowned in France and other countries of the world for his famous Arctic expedition last year when he became the first Frenchman to conquer the North Pole on foot.

"At the beginning of this year," the scientist said, "I proposed to the Soviet side the organization of a similar expedition with the participation of U.S. representatives also, in particular the well-known explorer Will Steger, who also recently undertook a daring dash to the North Pole. This idea generated a lively interest inside the Soviet Union. And so I went to Moscow, where I discussed in detail with Soviet colleagues all the finer points of this very interesting project and got to know the Soviet candidate for participation in the expedition. He is a young Soviet scientist named Viktor Boyarskiy, an associate of the Leningrad State Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute, which will be responsible for the scientific part of our expedition. V. Boyarskiy, who has great experience of working on the 'cold continent,' impressed me a great deal, and I also liked his purely human qualities."

The Soviet side, the French scientist stressed, has expressed its readiness to offer multifaceted support to the expedition, in particular to supply it along the line of travel. We will begin our march — although the expedition will travel by dog teams from September 1989 through March 1990 — from the Soviet station in Antarctica, we will cross the South Pole, then we will return to the coast. The specific details of the project will be discussed at a trilateral meeting in which V. Boyarskiy and W. Steger will take part, and which will take place at the beginning of July in Paris.

"In conclusion, I would like to express my tremendous gratitude to my new Soviet friends for the cordial, sincere welcome," J-L. Etienne said. "I will never forget the days I spent in Moscow and Leningrad."

PILOT STRESSES 'HUMAN FACTOR' IN AIR SAFETY

PM171359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with Vladimir Gerasimov, pilot-engineer 1st Class, candidate of technical sciences, by special correspondent A. Tarasov under the rubric "On the Trail of Accidents": "The Price of Truth"]

[Excerpts] Chernobyl, the "Admiral Nakhimov," the "Ugolek" .... These names will be painful to us for a long time to come, but at the same time they raise the question: How can we avoid, prevent, and safeguard against accidents like these? Whether in a reactor unit, at sea, on a railroad track, or at the coal face every accident is preceded by someone's carelessness, criminal negligence, or incompetence. [paragraph continues]

We all ask the rather abstract question: How could this have happened? But there are specialists who investigate these sad accirdents, looking into every second, analyzing the behavior of people and equipment, revealing the fateful moments which led to the tragedy, and drawing lessons from it for the future.

Vladimir Gerasimov, who is a pilot-engineer 1st class and a candidate of technical sciences, has succesfully mastered dozens of different types of aircraft, from the legendary PO-2 to the wide-bodied giant IL-86. He has dedicated 14 of his 26 years working in civil avaiation to investigating aircraft accidents and elaborating measures to prevent them. Our special correspondent A. Tarasov talked to him. [passage omitted]

[Tarasov] It seems to me that you have very rightly described accident investigation as a science. Can you tell us how effective it is?

[Gerasimov] I will tell you how we came up against the problem of overruns. Imagine: After landing, a TU-154 or TU-134 skids off the runway, swerves to one side, hits solid ground, and breaks its undercarriage. No control surfaces are of any help. The biggest accident I can remember was in Bratsk, when an aircraft broke up because of this on 13 July 1981. Fortunately there were no casualties. I myself have experienced this mysterious deflective force on a flight. Although I had done everything correctly and in good time the aircraft refused to obey and left the runway. It was not skill or courage that saved the situation -- we were saved by chance. But it made me think seriously about the causes of this weakness. I began to do a lot of reading, studied the structural features of different aircraft, and analyzed a large number of similar cases. I developed the theory that the stream of gases produced from reverse thrust when braking reduced the effectiveness of the control surface.

But how could I verify this? I found loyal allies in the Riga department of the State Scientific Research Institute of Civil Aviation and in the Civil Aviation Engineering Institute. The subject was not covered by the plan, so everyone involved had to use their own time. We worked on our days off, on public holidays, and at night. We created a model of the aircraft, with a thrust reverser, for research in a wind tunnel which was the first in the country. We thought up an amusing but accurate method of visualizing our observations. Usually the control surfaces were marked with silk threads. But they were inhibited by a charge of static electricity. We used bird down obtained through an acquaintance at a zoo, who took it from the peacock cage. And so, from a purely handmade effort we moved on to a mathematical model "run through" the computer and, finally, flight tests.

Everything was corroborated. The work was assessed under three inventor's certificates. Structural improvements were made to the aircraft and recommendations given to flight personnel. But the main point is that there were no more overruns.

I can also take pride in the fact that around 300 pilots who had previously been blamed for the overruns were reinstated as a result.

But there is also an element of shame and vexation here, if I am honest. I have still not seen my comrades from Riga, who carried out the research in an unbiased and talented way, given any kind of reward ....

[Tarasov] Perhaps this is because the truth is not always pleasant for everyone? In my opinion, the main question today is our attitude to the truth. You get to your truth by sifting through debris, ash, tears, and tragedy. Can it really please everyone?

After all, it reveals errors and sometimes even crimes, oversights, and incompetence. Tell me, has the attitude to the truth changed now, since this must correspond to the spirit of revolutionary restructuring? Which is the more complex: getting at the truth, or "drumming" it into the minds of those to whom it is addressed?

[Gerasimov] I will be honest: It is harder to "drum it in." And the main difficulties are posed by social and moral rather than technical problems. Guilt and responsibility -- party, administrative, criminal -- are invisible but inevitable shadows behind every accident. The attempt to escape these shadows sometimes raises a real storm.

I can think of nothing more harmful or dangerous in our business than deliberately concealing real causes. If this happens, we waste time and nervous energy and spoil our relations with friends and the authorities.

Unfortunately, quite often faulty instructions are only countermanded after a dangerous incident; the opinion of the specialist is often ignored until this happens.

Here is another example of a voluntarist decision made on the basis of personal opinion. After a serious error by the crew of a TU-154, contrary to the opinion of nine institutes, two general designers, and known facts, the chairman of the commission detected causes where there were none. Instead of improving the organization and backup services for flights, for which that leader is personally responsible, he simply banned TU-154s from flying at altitudes of 11,600 and 12,100 meters, which are the most economical altitudes for this type of aircraft. Tens of thousands of tonnes of kerosene are being wasted as a result and the state is losing millions of rubles. This happens every day, every hour, without any need at all.

[Tarasov] In short, whatever factor we take -- technical, economic, or phychological -- it is always primarily a human factor. But is the person affected by his ordeal, and does he change as a result of "his" accidents?

[Gerasimov] Despite what I would call an instinctive desire on the part of departments to defend the honor of their staff, I would say that the person concerned has a very keen sense of his part in the accident and judges himself as he would be judged by the strictest of courts. A person with a sense of honor, conscience, and a capacity to feel pain, of course.

What do I regard as the main point in the human factor? I consider it axiomatic that no one actually /wants/ [slantlines denote boldface as published] an accident. Would a pilot really want to make a mistake at an altitude of 10,000 meters? Would an air traffic controller really want aircraft to collide in midair? Of course not! How many words, moreover, we waste in our attempts to expose laxity, incompetence, inaccuracy, and so forth. But accidents still happen. They are not the norm; they are terrible disasters which no one wants. Nevertheless, they happen more often than they could or should. They could be ruled out altogether.

So, as I see it, this person who does not want any accident to happen often finds himself in circumstances which push him in the direction of error. A mistake or breach of regulations by a specialist or member of the crew always makes me feel a sense of bitterness and personal guilt rather than indignation. Particularly when these incidents are repeated. It means that all of us, myself included, have failed to do something properly, have failed to carry something through, and have not been persistent enough in eradicating the causes.

...An aircraft lands at night on a runway filled with airport vehicles. The air traffic controller has nodded off at his work station. There is no question that he is to blame. But should we look no further than his guilt? Should we not also take into account the fact that the incident occurred in the middle of the night, that prior to this several hours had gone by without a single aircraft, that the air traffic controller lived in one small room with his wife and two children, and that he was also studying extramurally? This must all be considered, in my opinion! Then the fact of his weakness does not seem to be so much of an accident. And he was also the victim of a serious problem facing many units that are so fully automated. It is known as tedium.

The guilty air traffic controller is strictly punished, an investigation is held, and very strict instructions are issued. And what happens? A mere 18 months later another air traffic controller falls asleep at the same air traffic control point.

The answer obviously lies elsewhere. Error must be insured against at every level -- organizational, moral and psychological, and technical.

This is what alarms me on the basis of our "accident" experience. The people who create modern aircraft and all our technical complexes are already living in the 21st century in terms of their level of thinking. But these machines and all this ramified equipment is operated by people in our century, the 20th century. People's work with equipment must be improved, just as the equipment itself is improved. And thought must be given to people's psychological and physiological possibilities. Whereas the potential of technology is limitless, the same is not true of human beings. What do you think, for example: How many indicators, gauges, pointers, and signaling devices are there facing the flight engineer on the instrument panel of a modern aircraft?

[Tarasov] Well, about 100, I suppose.

[Gerasimov] Nine hundred! But not many people think about the methods of regulating attention or ways to improve the ergonomic aspects of the control system. The person who operates this system also needs to be protected. He too can "overheat." There are two possible solutions: to have two engineers, as there are on the biggest aircraft, or perhaps concentrate the data on a display panel, as on a spacecraft.... But the fact is that we still give little thought to this aspect of the human factor. And the cost of this mistake continues to grow.

The human factor demands that working conditions be subject to the same state acceptance system as all our products. I envisage, for example, an institute for the study of transport safety problems which would approach the matter from the angle of the operator. Or, speaking in broader terms, an institute for the study of working conditions, where our entry into the machine age would be marked by thorough scientific research and clear-cut recommendations with the force of the law and all-union state standards....

[Tarasov] Remember Admiral Makarov's bitter but far-sighted motto: "Remember the war!" To conquer accidents we must....

[Gerasimov] Right. Say to yourself: "Remember the accident!" Even the accident that has not yet happened. Then it will not happen.

YAZOV ADDRESSES ARMY VIGILANCE MEETINGS

PM191729 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 87 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed reports: "Up to Current Demands"]

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff party aktiv has examined the question of measures to strengthen the responsibility of General Staff Communists for improving the Armed Forces' combat readiness. The report was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

The meeting outlined specific measures aimed at fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's guidelines on defense questions, on resolutely improving the style and methods of work by the General Staff's party organizations and Communists to improve the Armed Forces' level of combat readiness and discipline, and on ensuring that they are capable of stopping any encroachments on the sovereignty of the Soviet state.

Army General D. Yazov, USSR defense minister, addressed the party aktiv meeting.

I. Potapov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, took part in the meeting.

A conference of members of the Military Councils and chiefs of Political Directorates of branches of the Armed Forces, districts, and groups of forces and fleets and other leading personnel of Army and Navy political organs has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The conference examined the question of tasks in fundamentally restructuring party political work to enhance the vigilance and combat readiness of troops and naval forces in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's present demands. The report was delivered by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Army General D. Yazov, USSR defense minister, took part in the conferene and addressed it.

A. Soshnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, took part in the conference.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON OFFICER QUALITIES

PM191051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Merit of an Officer"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Soviet people regard their glorious sons — the officers — with tremendous respect. Soviet people trust in their firm communist convictions, their ardent patriotism, and their high professional qualities. The main merit of an officer is always to justify in everything he does the great confidence of the people, the party, and the motherland. [paragraph continues]

And this must be seen above all in his ability to execute skillfully the tasks he has been assigned and to command his subordinates competently and confidently, and in the capability in any situation to take responsibility and display courage, determination, and discipline. It is a matter of honor for an officer to devote all his efforts to solving a task of fundamental importance defined by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: to secure a decisive increase in the level of the Armed Forces' combat readiness and discipline, to control troops skillfully, and to ensure their constant ability to put a halt to any violations of Soviet state sovereignty.

The overwhelming majority of officers fulfill their duty properly. Take, for example, the fact that a whole series of commanders and political workers have been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union in peacetime. Among them are Colonel General V. Pikalov, Major General of Aviation N. Antoshkin, and the officers R. Aushev, F. Pugachev, G. Kuchkin, I. Zaporozhan, N. Malyshev, and others. The life of each branch of the Armed Forces, of each district and fleet is rich in examples of officer valor. Hundreds and thousands of them serve truly selflessly and by their personal example carry along their subordinates to storm new heights of combat readiness.

However, along with facts of this nature one also, unfortunately, encounters others. In certain military directorate organs [organy voyennogo upravleniya], formations, and units there are still officers who are unable to ensure high combat readiness in their sector and who are poorly trained in a professional respect. There are also those who discredit their officer calling by their inactivity, low exactingness, arrogance, and coarseness; who, incapable in practice of achieving high results in service, resort to covering up shortcomings, concealing misdemeanors, and deception. It is also sometimes possible -- albeit not often -- to see this picture: An officer in uniform is going down a city street -- slovenly appearance, conduct not of a high standard... How many times is the following comment heard in his wake: "Ah, another officer!" What shame he heaps upon all his comrades in the officer ranks!

Blunt speaking: During the years when stagnation phenomena emerged and developed in our society, these problems also appeared among officer ranks. How vaguely we began to talk about the authority of the officer's rank; how indulgently and tolerantly we reacted to the unworthy behavior of certain officers. "Well, just think, he came to work reeking of drink -- but then he's a good specialist... But, just think, he didn't keep control of himself when dealing with subordinates -- but he did make an effort for the sake of it..." This sort of phrase "well, just think" also corrodes, like rust on iron, an individual's very personality, his dignity, and pushes him further and further downhill. And look, regulation norms and the norms of morality are already easily overstepped. This was precisely the sad finale, for example, to the service of Colonel O. Kuznetsov, who was expelled from the party for moral and social disintegration.

How can we overcome facts of this nature? Here is one way -- for the officer to impose the very highest exactingness on himself and his comrades, and to have a public, uncompromising, demanding attitude toward everything which is incompatible with the rank of officer. Unfortunately, not everyone has understood yet that the time itself requires a completely new level of exactingness. There is, for example, the opinion that, apparently, one must not tal much about officers whose actions are improper, so as not to cast a shadow on military cadres... But can we really elevate the authority and dignity of the officer rank by shamefully covering up the existing shortcomings? No, today no one can escape criticism. No rank can shield people from it. And the true worth of an officer is established not by arrogant defense of the imaginary "honor of the uniform" but by his honest, active position in the restructuring process, and by making a maximum contribution to it. [passage omitted]

Of course, while increasing demands we should not forget another point. It is time to finish with the practice still favored by some senior chiefs of bawling people out in such a way as to degrade the dignity of an officer. It is time to do away with the situation whereby at times certain commanders and political workers have to substitute willy-nilly for their subordinates. We must establish everywhere the order and the atmosphere that enable the officer to be fully aware of the scale of his responsibility and his high destiny.

Political organs and party organizations are called upon to play an active role here. Their duty is to instill in officers pride in their honored and responsible profession and high party qualities. The extent to which an officer is guided by principle, is active in public life, is capable of taking justified criticism in party fashion, honestly acknowledges mistakes committed, and is accessible to and respected by his subordinates — all this has a direct bearing on an officer's merit, and all this must be constantly at the center of attention.

"Preserve honor from your youth" -- so the proverb goes. It is also necessary to cultivate officer vitrues from an early age. This is instilled in a man from his training days, from his first years as a lieutenant. How will he travel the path of duty: with careerist ambitions, with a desire to find a cozy niche, or with a desire to devote all his efforts and capabilities to serving his motherland? And if he suddenly stumbles at the outset, can he be put to rights in time and given a lesson he will never forget? All this depends on a great deal: on the commanders' and political workers' teaching skills, on how strong the laws of honor are in the military collective, and on how the example of the best, leading officers' selfless, lengthy service is propagandized. The military press and the Officers' Houses are called upon to play their part here. Comrades' courts of officers' honor must make a weighty contribution to the struggle for the purity of the officer rank.

True merit must be seen daily, in matters large and small. It ennobles a man and to a large extent determines his attitude toward his duty; it facilitates the assertion in him of the feelings of citizen, patriot, and internationalist. To measure his every step and action against the code of virtue and honor laid down by our statutes -- this rule must be an unshakable norm of each Soviet officer's behavior.